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27

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Vol XL1 No 2 April 4 1908



THE DUET



OUR
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STYLE
NUMBER
208

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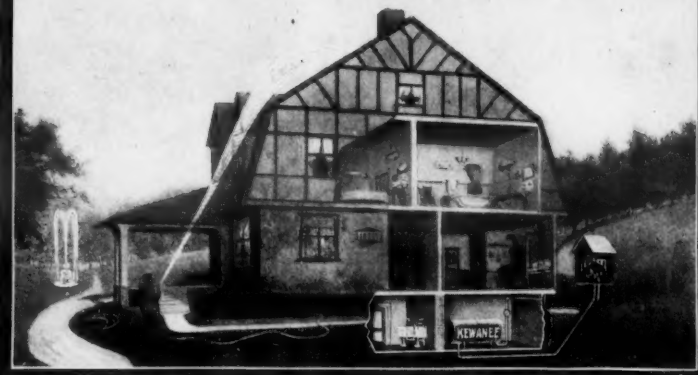
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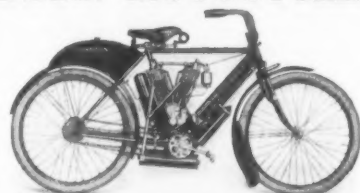
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Collier's

Saturday, April 4, 1908



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Editorial Bulletin

"The Rule of the Servant"



NUMBER FIVE in Mr. Kipling's letters about Canada and the Northwest, scheduled for next week's Collier's, is a frank exposition of the Dominion's Labor Problem. Its seriousness justifies the capitals. To the author, the trouble seems to be that the servant has climbed up to the seat of power. He rules,

"And, if his folly opens
The unnecessary hells,
A servant, when he reigneth,
Throws the blame on some one else."

In Canada, the blame seems to fall rather more heavily than it should upon the Japanese and other Oriental immigrants who want to come over and work. There are logical lapses in the arguments used by the labor leaders, which Mr. Kipling cleverly points out. Though the Japanese must go, and the Salvation Army's consignment of English workers must be kept out for fear they will lower the standard of living, the Chinese must stay. Apparently, it is the old story. Mr. Irwin found a similar sentiment in California. People can "get on" with the Chinese—they "keep their place," and are not ambitious to become land-owners. Union labor surely sits up high in Canada, talks big—and rules, too. Mr. Kipling's letter is a friendly, timely warning that the methods it uses are neither so sound as to stand a hard test nor so secret as it, perhaps, imagines.

"Carthago! Carthago delenda est!" etc.

Below are some extracts from letters that Collier's was delighted to receive:

Cleveland, Ohio

"EDITOR COLLIER'S:—I wish to express my appreciation of the many different ways you have tried fearlessly to combat, by creating public conscience or awaking it, the glaring evils of this present time. We of the rank and file have not been able to express ourselves—it may be because a voice has not been found for us which could put into words the sentiments of our hearts. Keep knocking until something happens, like the old Roman Senator whose continued repetition of the cry 'Carthago! Carthago delenda est!' found its fulfillment in the ruins of Carthage."

"H. A. R."

On our saloon articles, this comment comes in a letter from Mohnton, Pa.:

"As a citizen who takes his citizenship seriously, and who has been an independent voter since 1884, I write to show my appreciation of Collier's for the fair and timely articles about the movement to lessen the saloon evil."

The comments next following may appear inconsistent; they are printed here because they seem to be inspired by genuine interest:

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"It is pleasing to commend a merchant whose measure is ever pressed down and running over. There are many of such quality that after we have paid the market price we are still debtor. Such are your editorials."

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"Permit me, one of your readers, to offer a suggestion by way of criticism: your editorial pages are characterized by a flippancy which, at times, detracts from their value, or, more properly, mars their style. . . . I think you are doing a great deal of good; I also think you would accomplish more if you dropped the style I object to. . . . I sign a fictitious name, as I do not care to be roasted for my impertinence."

We're sorry our critic added that last sentence; we'd like to thank him for his frankness in a less public way than on this page. Honest criticism is the breath of our editorial life.

The Salary Loan Shark

Collier's wants all the material it can get with which to undertake a serious campaign against the usurers who prey on small salaried employees. Send us authenticated facts, instances of extortion, specific details of the amounts of loans made, rates of interest charged, and the total amount paid to the sharks. Our editorial references to the subject have brought us many letters, but in order to approach the subject in any adequate way we need more facts. Send them on; and understand that whenever you ask that names be not used we shall respect your request.

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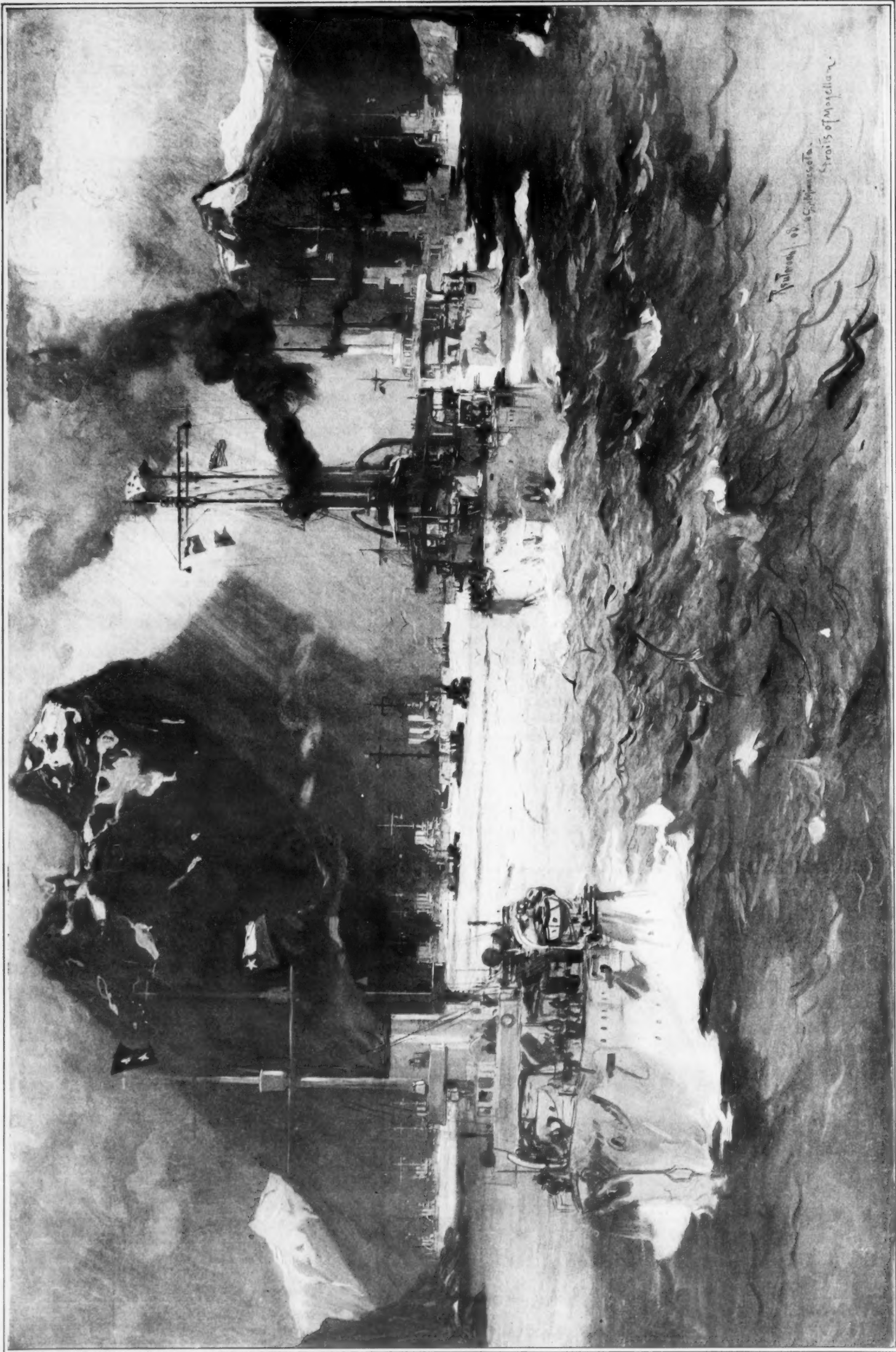
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The Fleet Passing Through Magellan Straits

Drawn by H. REUTERDAHL

Collier's Artist on board the U. S. Battleship "Minnesota"

(See page 30)

Mr. Frederick Palmer's article describing the passage of the Fleet through the Straits will be published in Collier's for April 18



Collier's

The National Weekly



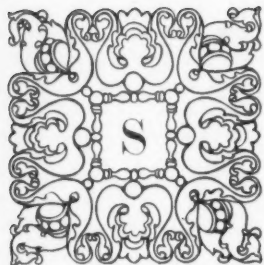
P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

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NEW YORK

April 4, 1908

Mercy to Mankind



SURGERY IN ENGLAND was set back so far by the successful crusade against vivisection that probably many thousands of men, women, and children have suffered days of agony for every minute of discomfort saved to any animal. The merits of the discussion are almost pitifully clear. The proposed laws will never reach the irresponsible experimenter, even if he is not entirely mythical. All they can do is to handicap the hospitals and the expert work. The present agitators are of a kind with them who sneered at PASTEUR as "an obscure druggist"; opposed HARVEY's experiments about the circulation of the blood, those of GALEN fifteen centuries earlier, and those of LISTER in our day. To show where real science stands, we may observe that the men who have protested against the present outbreak of ignorant sympathy include, among many others, Dr. WEIR MITCHELL, Dr. JANEWAY, Dr. W. W. KEEN, Dr. OSLER, and leading professors of anatomy, physiology, surgery, physiological chemistry, biology, bacteriology, zoology, and medicine, in Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Yale, the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, Rush Medical College, Dartmouth, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgetown University, and the University of Chicago. Already there is punishment provided for experiments improperly performed. The new laws are an attempt to give ignorance a whip to hold over science. The view which would be taken of humane research by these animal-defenders is shown clearly enough by their special attack on the experiments on cats now being made in the Rockefeller Institute, designed to lead to the mastery of many serious kidney troubles. One of their gruesome pictures is called "The Dog Has No Chance." Apparently these excited individuals wish a fair combat between the operator and the dog.

The Story of \$1,000

REGARDING THE PRESENT AGITATION in the United States, some of our readers object to our speaking of the factitious side. As far as we are able, however, we print the most important news in whatever direction it may strike. Many people genuinely oppose vivisection, but few, if any, of them have the least standing in the scientific world. The New York County Medical Society was instrumental in having the "Herald" legally prevented from carrying certain medical advertising, and that paper seldom forgets a grudge. Moreover, this agitation happens to be extremely good business. The most profitable part of a daily paper is the drygoods advertising; women are the buyers; and in this howl about our dumb friends there is a mighty feminine appeal, especially to those women who are unfortunate enough to have no children. It is more vivid to proclaim in a half-inch headline, "See the bloody knife. It cuts. It cuts," than it is to talk about a reduced death-rate. Only two qualities are needed to conduct a first-class crusade, like the "Herald's" present picturesque effort—a slight knowledge of mob psychology and a short memory. The "Herald" may have forgotten that in 1895 it espoused the cause of antitoxin, started a fund for its popularization with a gift of \$1,000, and, with its brass band of publicity, induced the community to give \$7,000 more. To be sure, the generosity of the "Herald" flagged at this point, and a representative of the warm-hearted newspaper asked if the original \$1,000 could not be returned! Oh, well, well, such is life.

"Bug-House"

OHI, TOM, TOM LAWSON, what have you done to the minds of men! Here is the fairly intelligent "Public" of Chicago discovering in Governor JOHNSON a Tool of the System, soon after Mr. BRYAN had discovered that vast Conspiracy by telephone. Here is Senator LA FOLLETTE with the mightiest of all mighty Plots discovered since "Frenzied Finance" so ably set the pace. What did Mephistopheles say to Faust about Words being the main thing in catching the public's confidence? And PASCAL and other thinkers to the same effect. More-

over some Latin—SENECA, we believe—thus describes some individual: "*Velocissimo ac facillimo cursu omnes res beata circumfluebat oratio*" (his talk flew with easy speed over every subject in the world).

What is the Answer?

A MAN LAUGHED so hard that he fell against the radiator and was killed. According to a contemporary, he must have been reading the Republican talk about revising the tariff after the election. Perhaps he had been thinking of the intelligence exhibited in keeping a tariff on art, to protect an infant industry, when there is not an artist of standing in the United States who wishes to be protected. Artists wish to live in an atmosphere where art is welcomed in proportion to its excellence. What they wish to be protected against is the kind of protection handed out to them from Washington.

Statesmanship and Peanuts

MR. CANNON HAS DECLARED that if the people demand the passage of the Appalachian Reserve Bill, it will be passed. He does not, however, care to trust the people's representatives to debate it in the open, so apparently he will not allow it to be discussed upon the floor of Congress, but will rather see that it is smothered in committee. Whatever else may be said, this is plain: we have a President whose heart and energy are put into the task of preserving the national resources for the nation, and a Speaker who hates to interfere with the snaps which a few big companies now enjoy. The people elect the President. The members of the House elect the Speaker. After the four or five timber companies now operating in the White Mountains have been at work a short time longer, it will be impossible for another forest to stand there inside of two or three centuries. What concern is that of Uncle Joe? What has posterity ever done for him?

Cannon

THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS was purposely made indirect, and the tenure of Senators was made long, that they might be a check on the sudden whims and passions of the directly elected House of Representatives. And yet, because of the dominant personality—reactionary, stubborn, regarding all change with hostility—to whom the Lower House of Congress has abdicated its functions, the House is to-day the less responsive to the will and intention of the people. In 1908 an entire new Lower House will be elected; in that election the Speakership of CANNON should be the most important issue, and unless the Republicans shall promise to depose CANNON and open the channels for making and changing laws, a Democratic House should be elected.

What Could Be Done

IMPATIENT ALTRUISTS fret at the cumbersome machinery of change. So bound with devices to insure permanency is the Constitution of the United States, that reformers, however ardent, throw up their hands at the task of making one amendment. With almost equal hopelessness they regard the project of changing the character of the Senate. The facts do not justify despair. On the 4th of March next some thirty Senators, a third of the entire body, cease their terms. Any popular wish, sufficiently charged with vitality to live two years, sufficiently widespread in area to reach far separated States, could express itself any 4th of March in the election of thirty Senators, enough to carry the balance of power. Concentrated attention upon the seats which become vacant next year could make the difference between the present Senate and one which would pass income and inheritance tax laws, an effective and far-reaching employers' liability law, one which would revise the tariff with sincerity and respond in every respect to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the United States.

Long and Short Wind

BUT THE POLITICIANS work while the public sleeps. Next January the Pennsylvania Legislature, then assembled, will elect a successor to PENROSE. The press of the State and an overwhelming majority of the people will demand a Senator not identified with the old Quay-

Penrose machine, and their insistence will be echoed excitedly throughout the country. There will be plenty of strenuousness, plenty of fighting, and plenty of watchfulness then—but of the 257 members of the Legislature whose votes will decide, 25 were chosen nearly four years ago, and PENROSE and the machine were watching *then*. Similarly in Washington, next January, LEVI ANKENY will ask the Legislature to return him to his seat in the Senate, and, because ANKENY's fitness is widely questioned, there will be much excitement and much fighting—next January. But of the 135 men whose votes will decide, 21 were elected nearly four years ago; and ANKENY and the machine were watching and fighting *then*. (However, Washington has a new direct primary law, which, if it is found constitutional, will take the election of Senator away from the free will of the Legislature.) And so in California, where 20 out of the 120 members of the Legislature who will fill the next Senatorial vacancy are already elected. In nearly every other State it is the same; enough examples have been given to show that to make a change in the Senate requires continuous vigilance for at least two years, and often four years, before the tumult begins.

In a Very Few Days

SENATORS ARE REALLY CHOSEN at the party primaries which name the candidates for the Legislature. In Pennsylvania these primaries, for the overwhelmingly dominant Republican Party, occur on Saturday, April 11. On that day will be named the members of the Legislature except the "hold-over" State Senators. Before the people of Pennsylvania, who vote on Saturday, there is but one issue, the naming of candidates for the Legislature who can be relied upon, in choosing a Senator, to remember the State Capitol thievery and defy a machine which has, for more than a generation, dominated Pennsylvania to its shame. KNOX is more nearly a statesman than any other Senator Pennsylvania has had for the generation during which the Cameron and Quay dynasties looked upon a Senatorship as the personal perquisite of commercial and political power. The Pennsylvania machine is to-day without a strong leader; it ought to be easy for good citizens to send to Washington a worthy Senator. As to another primary which occurs six days later than that in Pennsylvania, namely the one in Oregon, enough is told in Mr. CONNOLLY's article on FULTON in this issue.

Current History in Missouri

OUR OLD FRIEND, the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," scolds us again. Now the "Globe-Democrat" must not be cross. It and ourselves represent different views of politics. It is as natural for us to object to Senator STONE as for the "Globe-Democrat" to like him; as natural for the "Globe-Democrat" to work for the Proprietary Association as for us to work against it. Here, friends in Missouri and elsewhere, is a little recent history: "DANNY" NAUGHTON, an assistant secretary of the House of Delegates, was recently convicted of being an accessory after the fact in the alleged bribery of Delegates WARNER and PRIESMEYER (now under indictment). He received a fine and a three months' jail sentence, but was liberated on bail, pending an appeal. Although convicted, he was allowed by his friends of the combine in control of the House to retain his office. The leader of the combine is FRANK HUSSEY, who has been arrested forty-four times and is now out on bail, charged with misbehavior in a saloon. At a meeting of the House, held soon after young "DANNY" was convicted, a resolution was offered by Delegate DWIGHT DAVIS, the former champion tennis player, declaring vacant the position held by "DANNY." It got no second and was not put. The newspapers, all but the "Globe-Democrat," praised DAVIS and scolded the combine. At the next meeting, March 10, a similar resolution was offered, this time by another delegate, not a member of the combine, of course, and was seconded by DAVIS. It provoked a riot and nearly broke up the meeting. "DANNY" cursed out the mover then and there in loud and foul language, offering to "lick" him. "BOOTS" BRENNAN and other warm friends of "DANNY" cheered him on. In the midst of much confusion a roll-call was demanded and obtained, resulting in nine votes for and twelve against the resolution. The "Post-Dispatch," and, especially, the "Republic," voiced the public disgust by editorials, cartoons, etc., holding the members up to scorn and ridicule, but the "Globe-Democrat" was too busy booming Uncle Joe for President and printing recommendations of absolutely free cures for nervousness and heart-fitting, photographs and claims of quack specialists of indecent types, and so forth. Each must pursue his own destiny in this world. The "Globe-Democrat" is the custodian of some power. We never caught it using this power for the public welfare.

Astuteness of Ananias

IN ITS LATEST EFFORT to bolster up the failing fraud medicines wherefrom its members make their profit, the Proprietary Association accuses this paper of "a commercial alliance" with the American Medical Association, basing the charge upon the fact that the latter reprints and circulates Mr. ADAMS's articles on "The Great American Fraud." For the behoof of the public, among whom the associated quacks' newest pamphlet, "Facts Worth Knowing," has been circulated, it is as well to state, in reply, that so far as any "alliance" exists between

COLLIER's and the American Medical Association, it is absolutely uncommercial. COLLIER's has never received, directly or indirectly, a cent from the American Medical Association for the right to reprint the articles. Mr. ADAMS has never received, directly or indirectly, a cent from the American Medical Association for his right in the articles. COLLIER's waived its copyright, as did Mr. ADAMS his royalty rights. The sole object of turning over the reprint privilege to the standard medical organization of the country was to secure the broadest possible educational scope for an exposure of a business which is at present conducted by quacks and charlatans who prey upon the helpless sick. That is the one fact about the patent-medicine business which is better worth knowing than the sum of all the rest, in or out of the possession of the Proprietary Association of America.

Culture

THE BOSTON BURGLAR sometimes lives up to his city's reputation. Recently a family left a first-floor window open at night. An urban burglar was on the alert and entered. There was plenty of silver and bric-à-brac lying about, but the Back Bay cracksman left this untouched, and stole only a box of tobacco and a volume of SHELLEY's poems. Then he took his leave. Is there a school of Puritanic Villons existent in the underworld of the Hub? Do the thugs of Boston lisp in numbers? Are BROWNING and SCHOPENHAUER bandied about their thieves' kitchens? For this incident we vouch. Apparently it indicates that at most the intellectual life of Boston has not waned, but merely become submerged.

Politeness

AGAIN WE RISE to observe that Japan is occasionally able to teach the Western world. Since her invitation to our warships we have been listening intently to hear the Jingo explain the lurking menace in her courtesy.

For the Under Dog

OF ALL THE WISE GIVING of Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE no item has been more wise than that which has helped to make possible "The Pittsburg Survey." The Survey is a study of the life and labor of the wage-earning population of the steel district. It tells of their physical environment, the people—immigrant groups, negroes, yeggmen, lodging-house dwellers; the social institutions—courts, schools, police, churches, charities, hospitals. It presents the industrial problem, with all the subdivisions of hours of work, wages, child labor, women in industry, etc. Further, the Survey deals with the economic cost to the community, case by case, of typhoid, and of industrial accidents. It is the scientific presentation of labor conditions in an industry where the employers are in complete control, fixing hours, wages, and conditions of employment. Such a community may profitably be compared with a city like Ghent, Belgium, where the workers are in partial control of industry. The survey is made by a commission of expert investigators, including Professor JOHN R. COMMONS, FLORENCE KELLEY, and ROBERT A. WOODS. The results will be published from month to month. In a study of Bad Housing in Pittsburg, F. ELIZABETH CROWELL writes:

"Painters' Row on the South Side is a fair example of company-owned houses where indifference is responsible for the long continuance of evil conditions. This property, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, consists of six rows of brick and frame houses; ninety-one families are living here. Twenty-two of these are without closet accommodations; and the water supply for the property is ridiculous in its inadequacy."

Echo Answers "Why?"

WHY ARE THE RAILWAYS which pass under the Hudson River so bent upon decorating their subways with advertising signs? They do not cover their railway stations with blaring advertisements for the additional income they might thus acquire, so why be artistically so backward in the matter of ornamenting the subways with shrill commercial claims?

The Parkhurst Crusade

UNDER HIS ATTACK on the Mayor and Police Commissioner of New York, Dr. PARKHURST has his persistent purpose. This move is not a real indictment of those officials. It is the result of a desire to keep a certain principle in mind. The crusader reminds the people that there are only two ways out of political blackmail and police corruption. Either the law should be enforced or it should be so amended as to permit the saloons to be open for certain hours of Sunday. A liberal law is one thing, a liberally enforced law is another. Dr. PARKHURST himself, like such other citizens as Mr. JEROME and Bishop POTTER, has liberal views on the Sunday opening question. His objection to the present system is that an unenforced law, continuing on the books, keeps increasing the collection of money for the illegal privilege. The assessment system is to-day widespread. The \$5 and \$6.25 rates charged each month for the open side door on Sunday are known by hundreds of thousands. No set of persons would be more relieved by a clearing up of the situation than the policemen on the beat and the saloon-keepers themselves.

Abnegation

LENTEN OBSERVANCE must, of course, to have any meaning, be a reality. Otherwise it is not only a mockery, but an ostentatious mockery. It was the transient veneer of goodness which made SWIFT burst out:

"I hate Lent. I hate different diets and furmity and butter, and herb porridge and sour, devout faces of people who only put on religion for seven weeks."

Hypocrisy is never more demoralizing than when it creeps into religion. To be of human value, sincerity must underlie every creed. The Moslem who kneels on his prayer-rug and bows his forehead toward the East usually is in earnest. The naked savage who worships a lump of clay seldom uses that religion of his as counterfeit. Many enlightened persons, with the coming of every spring, abandon themselves to an appearance of rectitude for six weeks which is not easily reconciled with their other forty-six. There is great nobility in the idea of renunciation, but better a forty days of unaltered conduct than a display of subtle hypocrisy in which may be seen "Religion dressed up in fine phrases and made much of, while Morality, her Poor Relation," is "getting hard treatment."

Hail, Muse!

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE SINGS thus about the current month:

"In the spring,
When proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything."

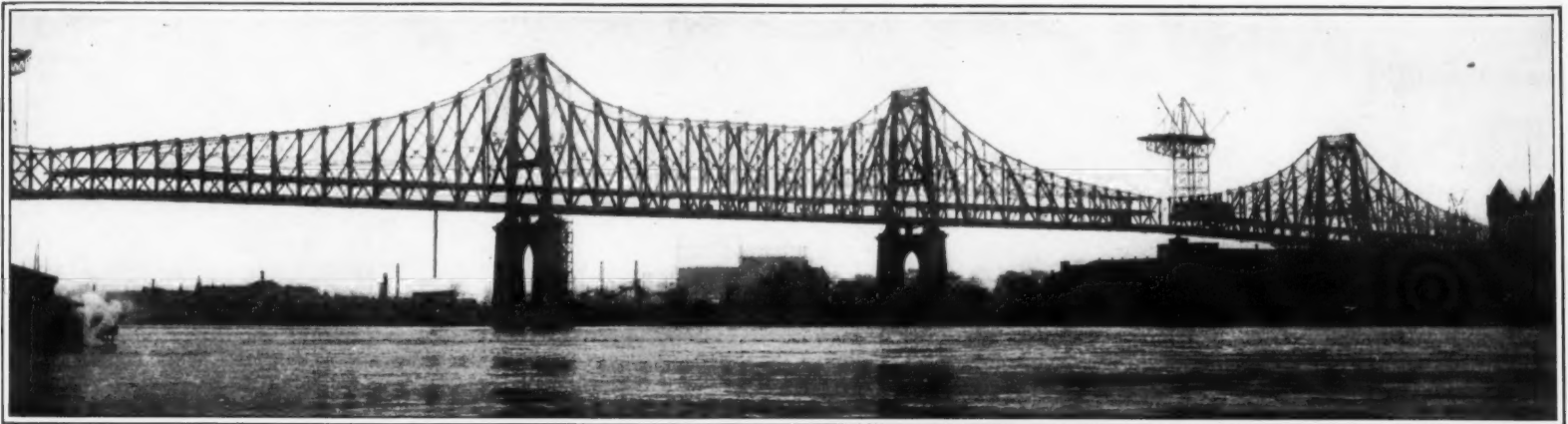
Were it only as harbinger of May, April would have its charm, but it need borrow nothing of loveliness from another. At April's coming, according to SWINBURNE—

"When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces,
The mother of months, in meadow or plain,
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain."

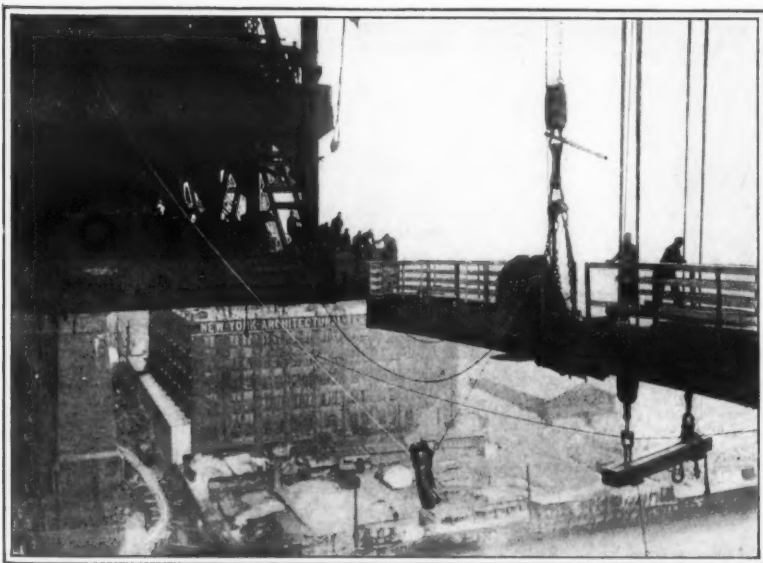
It is the "spirit of youth in everything" which makes April loved by poets, from THEOCRITUS to STEVENSON, from Siegfried to Peter Pan. April is beloved for the eternal contrast of tears and smiles:

"April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter;
Then, the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears!
April, that mine ears
Like a lover greetest,
If I tell thee, sweetest,
All my hopes and fears,
April, April,
Laugh thy golden laughter;
Then, the moment after,
Weep thy golden tears!"

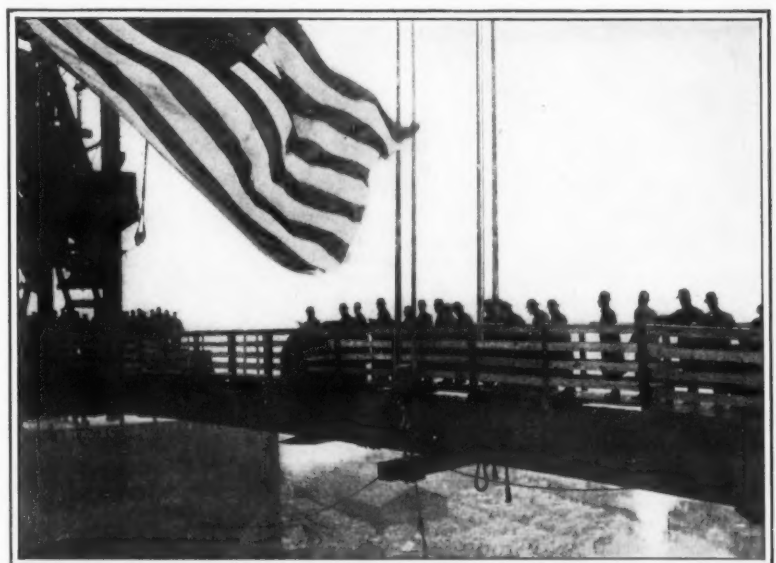
WILLIAM WATSON this time, but they have all sung it. And here are we—straying off to quote verse! One apparent sign of spring is that our sedate editorial quill tingles to overflow in rime.



The new double-decked Blackwell's Island cantilever bridge, connecting East Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and Long Island City



Swinging the first connecting bottom chord into place, March 19



"Little Tim" Sullivan, acting Mayor of New York, christening the new bridge

New York's Newest Bridge

ON MARCH 18 the two spans of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, connecting Manhattan Island with Long Island City, were joined above Queens Channel. This bridge is the third to be erected over the East River. Roebling's original Brooklyn Bridge stood alone for twenty years as the only overhead communication between New York and Brooklyn; then the city authorized the construction of the Williamsburg Bridge, which, with its steel piers, spans the river a mile east of the old structure. The contract for this newest bridge was let in 1903; the masonry work was completed in June, 1904, and the structural work begun in September of the same year. It is expected that the bridge will be open for use in October. The length of the bridge proper is 3,724 feet; the river span connecting Blackwell's Island and 59th Street, Manhattan, is

1,182 feet long; and the corresponding span bridging the channel east of the island is 984 feet long. Including the approaches, the total length of the bridge is 7,424 feet. At its highest point the bridge is 135 feet in the clear above the East River. Something like 50,000 tons of steel will be used in its construction. The Brooklyn Bridge has one span of 1,595 feet, while the Williamsburg Bridge straddles over a 1,600-foot span. The world's greatest cantilever bridge, of course, is that across the Firth of Forth, with a span of 1,710 feet.

The new Blackwell's Island Bridge will have four elevated railroad tracks and two footways on its upper deck, while the lower deck will provide three trolley tracks and a roadway 30 feet wide. The bridge was designed to carry a load of 16,000 pounds to the foot.

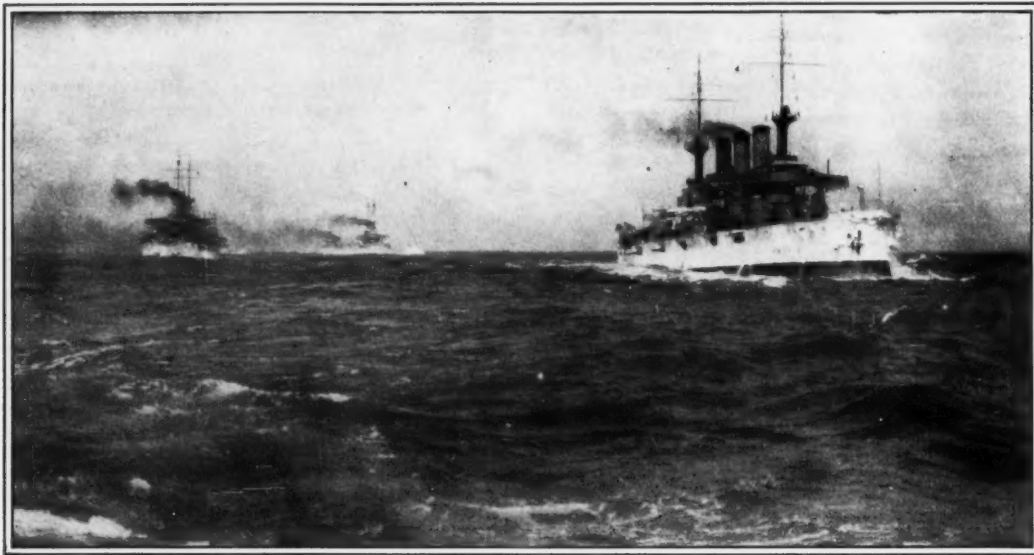
The placing of the piece of steel which actually joined the two sections of the bridge together took place in a driving rain and a high wind. Suspended from the cables of the traveling crane, which ran out on the completed structure from the Long Island shore, hung

the 88-foot piece of steel known as the bottom chord that was to be the first of the connecting threads. Seated astride either end sat two steel workers, their hammers ready in their hands, twisting and whirling with the tugging of the guide-rope. As the traveling crane neared the edge of the structure it slowed down. Finally it stopped, and the crew of sixty workmen alternately tugged and eased away on the guiding ropes until at length the ends of the huge chord slipped into their sockets. Then the workman on the Long Island end slipped over the side, and, hanging by his right elbow, drove home the stay-bolts. At the Manhattan end a wooden plug was inserted temporarily to hold the chord in place, and then the wooden bridge and railing were hoisted out across the girder and lashed into place. After that "Little Tim" Sullivan, acting Mayor of New York City, led a procession of city officials, bridge-makers, newspaper men, and photographers out to the centre of the connecting link and formally opened the structure by breaking a bottle of champagne across the wooden railing.

From Rio to Punta Arenas

*The Second Leg of the Journey Which Has Brought the Fleet
Safely to Magdalena Bay*

By FREDERICK PALMER



The Fleet in a "snorter" off the coast of Argentina

U. S. S. "CONNECTICUT," at Sea, January 31

RIO FOUND that the American sailor did not eat his meat raw or proceed to knock down the first man he met ashore who could not speak the English language. Fair game for all the humorists, through the pictures in the press, he saw himself as antipodean America sees him. His freedom of invention and his strange northern choice of pleasures had the charm of novelty for the curious population. The cartoonists made him an amiable and lanky giant, sallying forth in search of adventures and returning to ship with monkeys and fruit; a giant with a crane's neck and prominent teeth—a kind of omnivorous frolicking human dinosaur. When he bought a lady's miniature parasol to keep off the sun the children of the tropics grinned and giggled, and the caricaturist was in the seventh heaven of delight.

But Jacky did not surprise Brazil any more than Brazil surprised him. In one sense Brazil wholly failed to "deliver the goods." He had heard of it as the state where the nuts and the parrots came from. There were few nuts to be found, and parrots did not chatter from every roof and window-sill. Another world-myth was shattered. Jacky ate pineapples for consolation.

A Tribute to Brazil's Great Man

IFANCY, too, that the Brazilians thought us a dour people, as literal as a nation of bookkeepers. When the officers speak for us, at least, we are nothing of the kind. Age can not dim or responsibility stale the midshipman spirit ashore of men whose ships are their shops and whose playground is where the rest of us work. For further details we refer you to Rio Branco, the great man of Brazil, though before we come to the incident in which he enjoyed the felicity of a spontaneous naval compliment, a word about the banquet at the Monroe Palace where it occurred.

Visitors to the World's Fair at St. Louis have seen the palace in stucco. Where the Avenida Central, that broad new thoroughfare which has been cut through the heart of the city, joins the new sea drive the Brazil Building of the Exposition has been rebuilt of marble in the name of the founder of that policy which was the American Continent's declaration of independence from Europe. It has no offices, nor does it house a Government department. It is dedicated to an idea and solely used for great Government functions. We have not its counterpart in Washington, and you may be sure that "Uncle Joe" Cannon will never permit any such architectural nonsense.

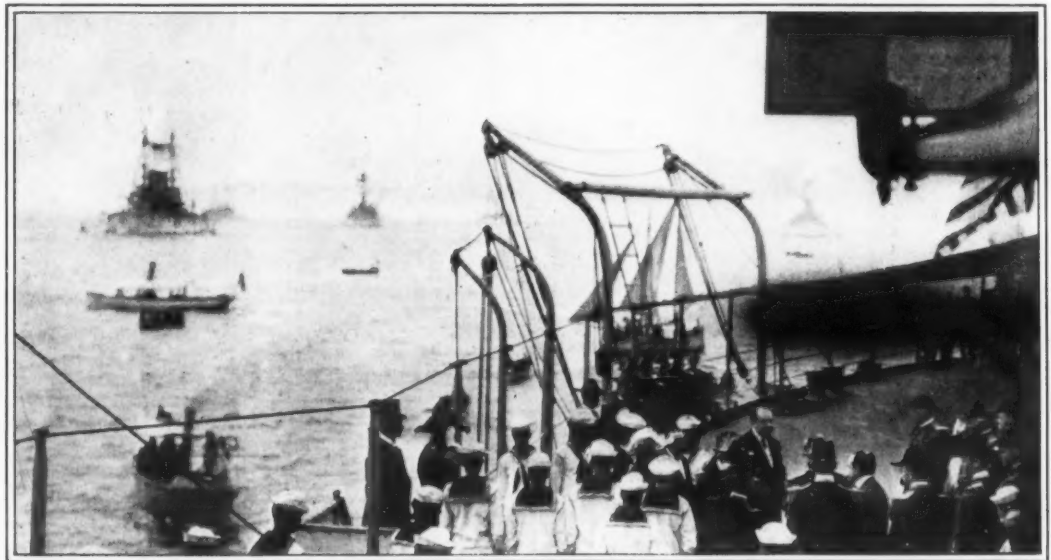
Those who alighted from the long line of carriages which the Avenida easily accommodated, on Monday night, ascended the majestic flight of steps into a splendid lofty central chamber under the dome. Below, on the ground floor, five hundred covers were laid by the Government of Brazil to entertain its naval guests. At one side was the table for high officialdom and the admirals, the chief of staff, and the captains. The rest of the world, from commanders to midshipmen, found places at their pleasure without regard to rank or formality, officers of the Brazilian navy who spoke English or French being scattered among them. Battalions of waiters seemed to break through the walls and deploy. A delectable dinner that went merrily from course to course was served promptly.

Then we drank to the health of the President of the United States of North America and of the President of the United States of Brazil. Ambassador Dudley and Admiral Thomas, representing Admiral Evans, talked of

tightening bonds of friendship, with all the speech-making in English, including the address of Rio Branco, the toast-master, whom we were all curious to hear.

Presidents may come and go in Brazil, they say, but no President would ever consider dispensing with Rio Branco, the Foreign Minister. He is supposed to have made his position as secure as that of Bismarck under William I. Heavily built, with pale, impassive face and heavy white mustache, he is as solid and undemonstrative in appearance as Grover Cleveland. Through his delegates at The Hague Conference he played something the same part for Brazil that Mr. Cleveland did for the United States by his Venezuelan message.

The British Foreign Office had treated us indifferently, as if we were a second-class Power. We awakened the British Foreign Office to the fact that we were a first-class Power, and the lesson has never been forgotten. European provincialism had been used to rating Brazil below Belgium, Holland, and other small European states. The Brazilian delegates demanded that Brazil



The visit of Brazil's Minister of War and Marine to Admiral Evans at Rio

should be given rank in keeping with her population and importance. In order to establish his point Rio Branco was ready to prevent the establishment of any international tribunal which did not give Brazil her proper representation.

So the big man in irritating European diplomats pleased his people, who talk of the future of their country, with its vast areas as yet undeveloped, with all the optimism of an Oklahoma "boomer."

We had been hearing so much about Rio Branco that we felt that we knew him quite well. As he left the table, the officers formed an avenue for him and shouted: "Viva Rio Branco!" in good Brazilian style. When he turned to bow his thanks at the head of the stairs, the veteran of many political wars, national and international, so used to bouquets, looked as if he had found something new and pleasant in the world. There were other incidents born of happy impulse, having the un-European quality of official dinners, which left no doubt in our minds of our real enjoyment of the occasion.

A fleet coaling and on its way rather than paying a

visit could do little to return the generous hospitality of Brazil. However, we had a great show; we had our ships. The officer of the deck on the *Connecticut* was as busy as the policemen on the curb when the crowd presses out of the Broadway theatres. Jacky was detailed as the "Man from Cook's."

On the afternoon before sailing, Tuesday, the 21st, Admiral Thomas held a reception on the *Minnesota*, which is the flagship of the second squadron and the third division. Flags draped the life rails of the quarter-deck; improvised beams of moonlight played on a fountain set among palms under the twelve-inchers, which were entwined in the Brazilian colors. For on the forward main-deck, where the great anchor chains lie and the boatswain waits, watchful, quick, and authoritative, when the anchor is to be lifted or dropped, there was dancing between Yankee midshipmen and Brazilian girls who had no other common language. Down the ladders which know the rush of the men's feet to drills on workdays the guests pressed on their way to the buffet in the wardroom. All Brazil seemed to be present, and we know that all Brazil that had an invitation did not fail to appear. The Ambassador and the Consul had stood a state of siege in the matter of invitations. You asked yourself if there were more Paris gowns in Paris than came up the gangway of the *Minnesota* that afternoon, for they have plenty of money and they spend it on beautiful things, these Brazilians. At dusk the guests who had seen how peaceful and how pastoral a battleship may be made to appear were still departing in the white-roofed launches of the fleet which had been placed at their service.

Good-By to Brazil Waved in a Storm

WE LEFT Rio one day late. The reason was not unreadiness. It was really "sweethearts and wives." We waited one day for a steamer which was direct from New York with news from home up to January 5. We could not expect another mail until we had rounded the continent's end and were at Callao, Peru.

On the afternoon of our departure the Brazilian navy, which had remained to entertain us, started for its summer drill-grounds and the Brazilian training ship set sail on a long cruise. The exact hour of our going depended upon President Penna, who had received the admirals, the chief of staff, and the captains at Petropolis upon our arrival, and then, in keeping with the dignity of the head of a state, disappeared from view.

On the 21st he was to say good-by to the training ship and review the fleet. Before he appeared in the gentle old side-wheel yacht, which is a relic of the Empire, the Brazilian men-of-war, which were inshore from us, got under way. We wondered if it was their idea to mark time for two or three hours. Scarcely. They had hit on a new plan of doing us honor. Slowly they steamed around their guests at anchor, while the side-wheel yacht—of the Victorian-Dom Pedro-Victor Emmanuel days—steamed up and down between the divisions of the fleet, and we burned black powder, and so did Fort Gravate. After the President had looked us over and called on the training ship and on Admiral Thomas, who made and received all official visits (owing to Admiral Evans's illness), the comfortable old yacht paddled its way over to Fort Villagenon. It was then after two, the hour set. The battleships with the flood

of the tide had swung round with their bows facing seaward, which saved the screws a few minutes' work in demonstrating the length of each ship's turning radius. That half-hour's delay sent us away from Rio in a storm which is not long in the making in the tropics. A mighty cloud rolled from summit to summit of harbor walls. At the harbor exit it was like a curtain drawn only three-quarters of the way from heaven to horizon. Stretching from sharply outlined slope to slope was a band of brilliant light, blazing, as it were, the path which we were to take, while about us the rain fell in streams, in order to empty the reservoir and have the agony quickly and theatrically over, as it does in the tropics. Our departure was magnificent, but it was not nice for lawn dresses or Presidential parties or the pleasure craft, that listed from their cargoes of sight-seers like the excursion boats when Sir Thomas Lipton tries to lift the cup.

The first four of the fleet became last in the order of our departure. Admiral Sperry's division of the *Illinois* and the *Alabama* and the double-turreted twins, the

Senate Undesirables: Fulton of Oregon

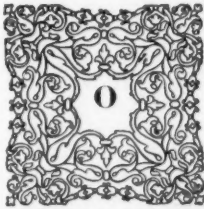
The Story of the Rise of the Political Understrapper of the Late John H. Mitchell

By C. P. CONNOLLY

Kentucky and the *Kearsarge*, led the way, and the *Connecticut's* division drew up in the rear as unit by unit the leviathans steamed from their position into place in column. Abreast Fort Villagenon every ship blew out twenty-one puffs of black smoke into the rain, and we had a misty view of the head of the state and his official family, who were dry enough presumably under an awning, but did not look exactly cheerful. That was our last official connection with Brazil. The Brazilian fleet soon parted company with us, but a single excursion steamer, advertised "to see the great fleet out to sea," remained in our wake for an hour or more.

We were sorry to leave Rio for many reasons, and we were glad to leave it because of the intense heat. Within twenty-four hours there was the life-giving tonic in the air which lungs born in higher latitudes seem to demand. That first night, with Rio and its excitements behind us, with no tramp of sightseers' feet up the gangways, with the last shore visit to some point of interest over, and with nothing except the horizon and the yellow ochre of the battleships in sight, we did the most natural and sensible thing. We slept so hard that we were blinking and brain and body stiff when we awoke. By noon we were ourselves again. We lived for the guns and not for feasts or functions. By which you must not think that any drill was interrupted. The men were up at five-thirty as usual, and the watch officers paced the bridge and nursed the engines, and the mills of preparation generally went on grinding, but without anybody wasting any time in talk when it was his privilege to hit the pillow.

At Trinidad you bought a Japanese mat to lay over your mattress in place of sheets, which makes all the difference between an upholstered and a cane car seat in



UT of the nest they fouled all the political crooks and thimble-riggers that have dominated Oregon for years have been driven—all but one. He has been pilloried in the stocks of public contempt, but the law is powerless to reach him.

Charles W. Fulton, the present senior United States Senator from Oregon, has been in politics for a good many years. He was in the State Senate of Oregon for several terms, and was a political understrapper for John H. Mitchell. The success with which he has used cayenne pepper on his shoe-soles, and the boldness of his denials, even when caught red-handed, have in the past lulled the public into a semi-confidence in Fulton's integrity; but his recent vicious attack in Washington upon President Roosevelt's policies, after a

executive committee of the Populist Party; and H. L. Barclay, Republican Representative from Marion County. Smith had a plan of campaign, in view of the rumors of corruption. It was to go to Mitchell and secure some of his money, in order, as he swears, "to furnish a clear case of the methods Mitchell and Fulton were pursuing to procure the reelection of Mitchell."

Smith's plan did not meet with unanimous approval among the anti-Mitchell members with whom he conferred. He carried it out, however. The opportunity came, as he expected; James Powell of Albany sought him while he was seated in the chamber of the House, and said that Mitchell desired to see Smith personally at the Mitchell headquarters. Powell accompanied Smith to the Willamette Hotel. "As soon as I entered the room," said Smith, "Mitchell and Fulton invited me into an adjoining room, where they urged upon me that I owed it to my own future career to attend the legislative session and stand with them. Fulton said to me in Mitchell's hearing and presence: 'I will give you three thousand dollars, and pay you fifteen hundred of that amount down right now, if you will go into the House to-morrow and make a speech explaining that you think there's been enough of this delay and urging that the members take action and vote for Mitchell for United States Senator.' Mitchell added his assurance to that of Fulton."

Smith evidently wanted a corroborative witness. "Well, you have this man Powell," he remarked, "who has already talked with me. You can arrange the paying over of the money with him."

"Mitchell and Fulton acceded to this," says Smith. "I left the headquarters and went downstairs to the lobby of the hotel, where I was joined in a few minutes by James Powell, who took me aside and handed me two packages of greenbacks, one containing \$1,000 and the other \$500. I had hardly got through with Powell, when Mitchell, who had followed Powell downstairs, came up to me, took me by the arm, and said: 'We have \$35,000, and the boys who are training with you can have all of it if they will do as you are doing and come in and vote. The cab out here is at your disposal to get them here to-night and see us. We want them to vote right to-morrow morning.'"

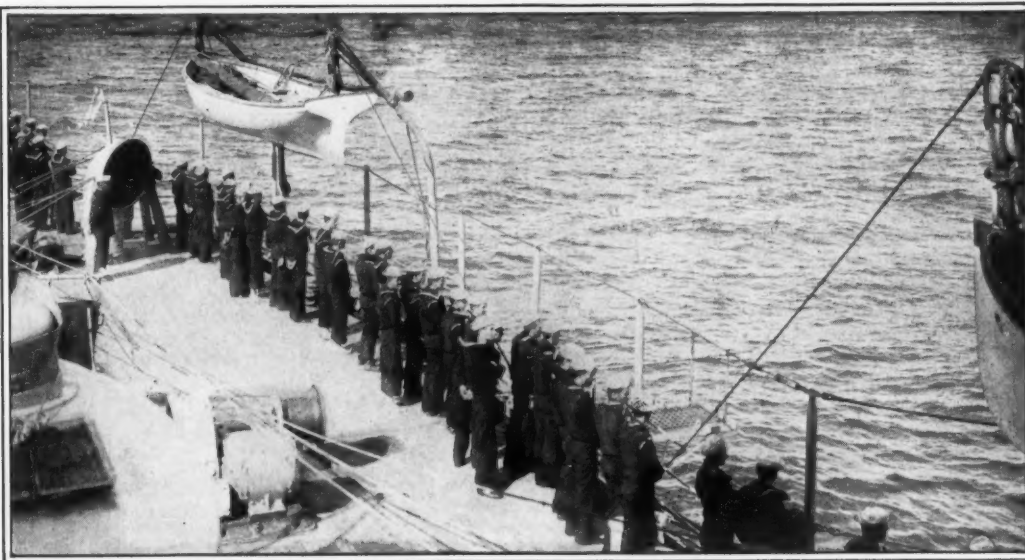
Smith's Refusal to "Stay Bought"

THE next morning the roll-call had progressed to a point where the reading clerk called: "Smith of Linn." Smith was not present to respond. He stood out in the lobby. Charles W. Fulton, the present senior United States Senator from Oregon, he it remembered, rushed out from the House chamber and into the lobby. He approached Smith. "Aren't you going in this morning?" he inquired anxiously. "Going in where?" asked Smith. "Into the session." "No, sir," answered Smith. "You give back that money then," said Fulton. "I will never give back a cent of it," said Smith. Fulton was too angry to try cajolery. He threatened. "Then look out for yourself personally," he said. Fulton now noticed that a crowd was gathering and began a hasty retreat toward the House chamber. Smith followed him up to the door. He proposed that Fulton and he, in order to settle the matter, sign a statement, setting forth the actual facts, and publish the statement in the Salem "Journal." Fulton did not, of course, agree to the proposition.

The next scene in this edifying Oregon drama occurred in the office of the present Governor of Oregon, George E. Chamberlain. It is well, sometimes, to know the antecedents of a witness. Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, has been twice overwhelmingly elected Governor in an overwhelming Republican State, and each time he was the only Democrat on the ticket elected. So he stands fairly well in Oregon.

In January, 1903, while Governor Chamberlain was considering the appointment of Smith as an officer of the State Penitentiary, Senator Charles W. Fulton called on him and entered a protest against Smith's appointment. Fulton urged, as the only ground why Smith should not be appointed, that he, Fulton, had been present at an interview between United States Senator John H. Mitchell and Smith, during the legislative session of 1897, and that at that interview Smith had been paid \$1,000 or thereabouts (or was paid such a sum immediately after that interview). This sum, said Senator Fulton, was paid with the mutual understanding that Smith should attend the session and break the "hold-up" by helping to make a quorum and declaring himself in favor of Mitchell's reelection. "The particular point that Senator Fulton, curiously enough, made with me in regard to this transaction," said Governor Chamberlain, "was that Smith was absolutely unreliable because he had agreed to be bought and had refused to stay bought. I told Senator Fulton that it looked to me as though the entire affair reflected very little credit upon any party to it, and that, if anything, the participation of himself and Mitchell in the deal was considerably more subject to criticism than that of Smith."

"It was Smith's declination to carry out the terms of the corrupt bargain and not the fact that he had entered into it that formed the basis of Senator Fulton's protest against Smith's appointment," added Governor Chamberlain.



Bluejackets on the forward deck of the "Connecticut," as the Argentine warships passed

the dog days at home. When you went below to your bunk behind the armor belt at night a heated imagination pictured the blissful possibilities of a tennis net for a bed stretched over the forward bridge. The purr of the ventilators was comforting only in the thought that if they stopped you would melt and all your troubles would be over; and the electric fan whistling at top speed seemed as efficacious as a hot zephyr in Timbuctoo to a man in Khartoum.

The Four Seasons of the Fleet's Progress

WHEN the change did come you wondered if you were not dreaming as you reached for a covering in the early hours of the morning. And who had been opening a door? And where was that draft coming from? Why, from that fan, of course. And what felt so cold under your body? That Japanese mat. You stopped the fan and you rolled up the mat and put it in a corner, next the radiator, in which the steam is now turned on.

For the last four days there has been champagne in the air, and the men, who had begun to feel the drag of the tropical heat, have acted as if they had a taste of it. They are going to gun practise with something of the temperate zone aggressiveness of the hunter who has to kill his own meat for breakfast. Their duck is packed at the bottom of their canvas bags, out of which they have brought thicker underclothes, blue jackets, knit caps, and overcoats.

Since our start we have literally passed through four seasons: winter off the Virginia Capes; spring as we approached the Caribbean; summer in the equatorial seas; autumn after leaving Rio. Our return to the latitudes where wheat is grown and bananas are an import—we shall always associate with the gallant and spirited greeting which we received from the Argentine navy in midocean.

It was our bad luck and Argentina's disappointment not to receive a visit from the fleet. The best we could send to Buenos Ayres was the torpedo destroyer flotilla, which had originally planned to stop at Montevideo for coal. On Lieutenant Hutch I. Cone and his little command was concentrated the fire of all the honors and courtesies which would have otherwise been scattered on the immense personnel of sixteen battleships. After being tossed from wave to wave in their cockleshells, they were tossed from function to function in the metropolis of South America, which was anxious to show that it can be as hospitable as Rio.

As for the Argentine navy, it set for itself a search-problem in courtesy. If it might not greet the mighty sixteen in home ports it would greet them in home seas. On the 26th Rear-Admiral Oliva and his four cruisers

hypocritical approval of them for home consumption in Oregon, has served to tear the mask from his face.

In 1897 John H. Mitchell was a candidate for the office of United States Senator to succeed himself. That was the legislative session known in Oregon as the "hold-up" Legislature. The political forces for and against Mitchell deadlocked. The Populists, opposed to Mitchell, refused to permit the organization of the House of Representatives, fearing the persuasive power of Mitchell's "sack." The Senate, always the bulwark of corporations in State Legislatures, was organized by the Mitchell forces.

There were two organizations of the House of Representatives. One of these recognized Representative Davis of Umatilla County as Speaker. The other, the Mitchell faction, recognized Representative Benson of Douglas County. At the request of the Mitchell faction, Addison Dilly, chief of the Salem police (Salem being the State capital), appointed nine men as special policemen, for the purpose of aiding the Mitchell wing to maintain possession of the chamber of the House of Representatives by force, if necessary. One of their objects was to prevent Davis from taking the Speaker's chair. When Davis attempted to take the chair, these special policemen got in his way. Rough-house methods were resorted to for the moment. All of these special policemen were armed, some with both clubs and revolvers. A revolver which one of them had in his pocket fell out on the floor in full view of those standing around. Charles W. Fulton, the financial agent of Senator Mitchell, paid these special policemen for their services.

The "hold-up" Legislature lasted fifty days or more. There was no election. The most desperate efforts were made by the Mitchell men to secure the requisite number of votes to organize the House and elect Mitchell, offers of money and official positions being the commonest means employed to accomplish this purpose. Charles W. Fulton was the recognized leading manager of the Mitchell forces.

The Bribing of Smith by Mitchell and Fulton

J. S. SMITH, from Linn County, was a Populist member of the House. He was opposed to the Mitchell faction. Rumors of corruption were rife. The Populists were determined that Mitchell should not go to the Senate if they could prevent it. Smith conferred with the leaders of the anti-Mitchell forces, among whom were Jonathan Bourne, the present junior United States Senator from Oregon; John C. Young of Baker City, State chairman of the Populist Party; Frank Williams of Portland, then a member of the

There were those who criticized Smith for what he did, even though he sought to expose those who were bedeviling his State and eating out its heart with corruption. But what shall be said of a United States Senator who says he went to Governor Chamberlain, urged by a high sense of duty to his State, to protest against Smith's appointment on the sole ground that he had broken his word in a crooked bargain, and then deplores the "ungentlemanly" conduct of Governor Chamberlain in making the interview public?

Fulton's Virtuous Indignation

"I FELT that it was my duty to tell Governor Chamberlain," wrote Senator Fulton over his own signature recently. "Therefore I did go to him and I told him that I knew Smith to be a grafter, and that he had taken money from Mitchell on a promise to go into the House, qualify, and assist in breaking the 'hold-up,' and had kept the money, but had gone back on his promise."

"Whatever money was used," says Senator Fulton, in this same statement, referring to the "hold-up" Legislature, "was not used to purchase votes, but either to induce men who had been elected to the House to take their oath of office or to refuse to do so." In the very next sentence, almost, Senator Fulton says that Mitchell had enough votes to elect him, if a permanent organization could have been effected, showing on his own word that the money was really paid to elect Mitchell. "Everybody knew," he says, "that Mitchell had sufficient votes to elect him if ever a ballot could be taken, but until the House should effect a permanent organization, no ballot could be taken. Hence a fight was on, on the one hand to get forty members to qualify, on the other hand to prevent those members from qualifying. It was a matter of common knowledge that men were being paid large sums of money daily for remaining out and refusing to qualify, in order to prevent the assembling of a quorum in the House, but nothing could be done to prevent it, for it was not a violation of law to pay a man not to accept an office to which he had been elected. . . . Even if Mitchell had offered to pay Smith, and did pay him, to qualify and take his seat, so as to make a quorum, even to make a speech for him, it would not have been a violation of law."

Not much is to be expected of the youth of Oregon, if this remarkable declaration, either of morality or of law, laid down by its own United States Senator, is to be a guide-post of the public conscience. Even Cruse of Clackamas, a poor, obscure member who died of typhoid fever during the session, refused an offer of \$5,000. The unreachable integrity of this man was the most stinging rebuke to Fulton's shameless logic.

Fulton has some notion of social amenities, however. "I certainly never dreamed," he says, "that he [Chamberlain] would take advantage of it for political purposes. I would only say that it would not be possible for me to do such a thing."

But we need not stop to quarrel with the crooked logic of Senator Fulton, who condemns Smith, who sought to save his State from the effects of corruption by the same methods (if viewed in their worst light) that Fulton had used to undermine and besmirch it.

Fulton says he did not tell Governor Chamberlain that he was present when Smith was bribed. He (Fulton) derived that knowledge, he says, from confidential sources, which, however, he is careful not to give. The honor of a gentleman is at stake again, perhaps.

Not only was Senator Fulton Mitchell's paymaster and general disbursing agent during his campaign of 1897, but he was notoriously the most prominent member of the Mitchell ring, which carried matters with so high a hand in Oregon that it corruptly dictated appointments to subordinate offices in the State and Federal Government. Their methods were the methods of criminals. Most of the leaders were criminals—forgers, embezzlers, professional perjurers, and political highbinders. Not in the political history of the United States was there a more unconscionable gang. Some wore cleaner linen than others, and these appropriated the larger share of the dividends and honors.

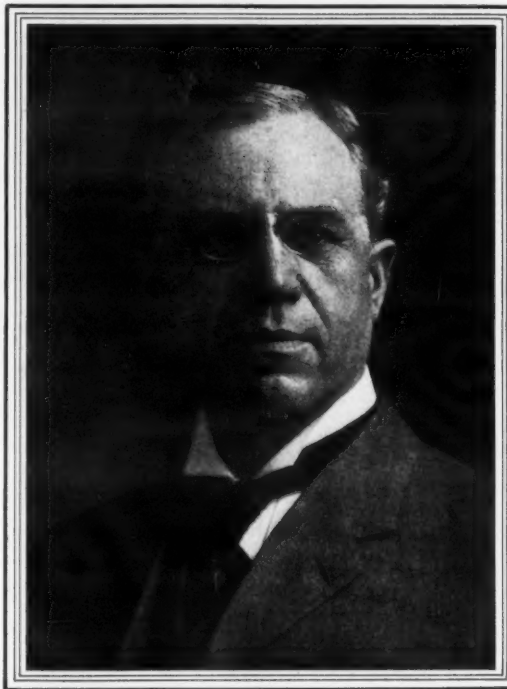
The "Cleanest" Senatorial Election in Oregon

SENATOR FULTON says that his own election to the United States Senate was one of the cleanest in Oregon—a doubtful uncton. There is this circumstantial evidence of bribery in Fulton's election. Up to the last hour of the session, Fulton had but thirty-five votes. It took forty-six to elect. At the last minute—the hands of the clock had, as a matter of fact, been turned back—there was a stampede to Fulton. Some of the men who went over to him were: Banks, Steiwer, Dailey, Hobson, Ferrar, Croison, Hahn, Jones, Nottingham, and Webster. Banks was afterward appointed Assistant United States Attorney for Oregon through Fulton's influence. Steiwer, who was a wealthy merchant and stockowner, was afterward indicted with United States Attorney John H. Hall for conspiracy in maintaining a fence around 25,000 acres of public land. Hall was lately convicted. He had failed to take criminal action against Steiwer, although constantly threatening others with prosecution for a similar offense. He protected Steiwer from prosecution through the interference and at the request of Senator Fulton. Steiwer pleaded guilty to an indictment later. Fulton, after the land fraud prosecutions in Oregon had warmed up and had begun to smoke out the large game, induced Steiwer to return him a letter which he had written Steiwer announcing that he had squelched the prosecution against him.

Dailey was appointed Surveyor-General for Oregon. Hobson was promised a deputy surveyorship for a relative. Ferrar was appointed postmaster at Salem. Croison was allowed to dictate some political appointments and made political boss of Marion County. Hahn was appointed postmaster at Astoria, Fulton's home. Jones was mixed up in some fraudulent homestead claims on the Siletz Indian Reservation. Fulton endeavored to get the commissioner of the General

Land Office at Washington and the Secretary of the Interior to allow these homesteads to go to patent. Failing in this, he urged that the question of validity of the homesteads might be held up until Fulton could secure the passage of a special act of Congress curing the fraud. Jones has since been convicted. Nottingham, otherwise incorruptible, was persuaded by a Southern Pacific attorney to vote for Fulton. Webster was promised the office of State Game Warden, but contented himself with the office of Deputy Fish Commissioner.

There were four Congressmen from Oregon—Fulton and Mitchell, the two Senators, and Williamson and Binger Herman, the two Representatives. Mitchell and Williamson were convicted in Oregon. Herman was tried in Washington, but acquitted. There are two indictments still pending against him in Oregon. Fulton was active in fomenting opposition to these prosecutions. He appeared as a character witness for Williamson. He was constantly quoted in the press, East and West, as declaring that the prosecution against



Senator Fulton of Oregon comes before his constituents for reelection, by direct primaries, on Friday, April 17. He should be defeated

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Mitchell was without foundation and malicious, even up to the hour when Mitchell's partner took the stand and confessed to having perjured himself to protect Mitchell.

The Hall-Brownell Contest—A Dilemma

IN 1904 John H. Hall was a candidate for reappointment to the office of United States Attorney for Oregon. George C. Brownell, a State Senator, and president of the Oregon State Senate, was also a candidate for the same office. Brownell had done yeoman service for both Mitchell and Fulton in their respective campaigns for the Senatorship. He had the pledges of Fulton and Mitchell that he would be appointed. Fulton's support had been pledged in consideration of Brownell using his patronage as President of the Senate to secure Fulton's election. A. R. Green, a Government secret agent, who had been in Oregon looking into the land frauds, discovered some forged certificates to surveying contracts, to which was appended the signature of George C. Brownell as notary public. It has recently transpired, through the conviction of Henry Meldrum, Oregon's Surveyor-General, that Brownell's signatures to these certificates were also forged. But Brownell himself, though he had no recollection of signing these particular papers, did not discover the forgery, and acted on the supposition of his own guilt. Now Hall, who, like all officeholders, disliked to step down, went to Brownell and disclosed to him Green's discovery. He told Brownell that in view of these developments it would not do for Brownell to become a candidate for his office. He assured him, furthermore, that he and Green were getting along very well together, and that if he, Hall, could be reappointed, he thought he could protect Brownell from prosecution.

Brownell, alarmed for his own chances at the office, clung to the hope that he might secure the appointment of his own law partner, J. U. Campbell, to the office, and divide the fees with him. Campbell could protect him from prosecution, with perhaps more ironclad safety than Hall. Brownell, therefore, saw Fulton, and, explaining that his partner, Campbell, was more familiar with Federal practice, asked his support for Campbell, telling Fulton that Campbell would divide the fees of the office with him. It developed later, however, that Campbell, too, was caught in Green's dragnet. This let him out as a candidate and left the field free to Hall. Fulton did not know of these complications at the time, and was much surprised when Brownell finally withdrew his own candidacy and that of Campbell in favor of Hall. After some correspondence, Mitchell, who had been informed by Brownell of all the circumstances, explained the situation to Fulton.

Brownell was anxious to have Hall committed to

official inertia in his own case, not only by Hall's assurance given to himself, but also by an assurance to be given by Hall to Mitchell and Fulton before the two Senators gave Hall their support. But, meanwhile, there was, as Mitchell puts it in one of his letters, "an eternal howl about Oregon land frauds," and Fulton and Mitchell became fearful of recommending any one for fear of arousing suspicion. Francis J. Heney had entered upon the land-fraud prosecutions in connection with Hall. Hall had, by masking his real character, made long strides in Heney's good-will, and the two Senators had evidently waited patiently for Heney to champion Hall's reappointment. That, they reasoned, would make Hall's reappointment certain.

A Letter Visé by Fulton

WHILE Hall was on a trip to Washington, patching up his fences, Brownell became alarmed lest Hall might secure the office unpledged to his own immunity from prosecution. He wired Mitchell repeatedly. On January 18, 1904, Mitchell wired Brownell:

"All your telegrams received. Everything being satisfactorily arranged. Have written you fully to-day. Say nothing. Strictly confidential. Hall leaves."

Mitchell followed up this telegram with a letter which Fulton visé, and in which occurred these words:

"MY DEAR SENATOR AND FRIEND—I have received your several despatches since Hall left Portland and since he arrived here, and both Senator Fulton and myself have done everything in our power to protect you, and also Campbell, who is also under the ban of Green and others, as we learned to our very great surprise and regret—and, without going into particulars, I think we have been able so to arrange matters as to protect you both."

"Of course, Friend Brownell, this letter is to you, in the strictest confidence [the italics are Mitchell's]. The best way for the present is to drop all thought about the district attorneyship."

"JOHN H. MITCHELL."

On March 9, 1904, two months later, Brownell, still being anxious, Mitchell wrote him that Brownell need not have any fear at all in regard to Hall, unless Hall "should go directly back on his positive promise with both Fulton and myself." Mitchell, in this letter, said it was a matter he did not care to write much about, "but I merely want to assure you that everything is all right in reference to that matter, so I would give myself no uneasiness whatever about it." Mitchell had already written Brownell on February 28: "I am sure you don't have anything to fear from Hall. I feel confident of that, but anything that comes up, write me fully so that I will understand exactly what is going on."

Senator Fulton says that he does not remember signing his name to the letter of January 18, 1904. He says it is possible Mitchell stepped into his room and asked him to sign and approve it, as he was in the habit of doing sometimes with his political correspondence. But Harry C. Robertson, Mitchell's private secretary at the time, swears that not only did the two Senators fully discuss the contents of the letter, but concluded it would not be safe to make it any plainer for fear the letter might go astray, and that Fulton himself dictated the words, "I have read the above and fully concur in it," which were added at the end.

Judge Senator Fulton by the Company He Keeps

THAT Fulton did knowingly visé the letter is circumstantially corroborated in part by two other occurrences. On the first day of November, 1905, Brownell received a telegram from Senator Fulton, asking him to meet Fulton at the train at Oregon City, Brownell's home. At that meeting Senator Fulton informed Brownell that he was going to Washington about November 20, and asked Brownell if any of his, Fulton's, or Mitchell's letters or statements had been given by Brownell to Francis J. Heney. Senator Fulton told Brownell that he wanted to know so as to know whether he would be confronted with any statements made by Brownell or any one else about the land frauds in Oregon.

Two years later, when the land-fraud prosecutions in Oregon were in full blossom, Senator Fulton's brother and law partner called on Brownell and, referring to the particular letter of January 18, said it was rumored in Washington that Brownell had turned this letter over to Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor for the Government. Brownell denied that such was the fact. Fulton then produced a typewritten letter and also a typewritten statement for Brownell to sign, and asked Brownell to append his signature to both these papers. The letter was addressed to Senator Fulton, and was an assurance by Brownell that he had not given Heney or the Government officials any letters of Fulton's or Mitchell's relative to Hall's reappointment.

This formal statement, which was not addressed to any particular person, set forth the same matter contained in the letter, and, in addition, contained an assertion that Brownell never had any understanding with Senator Fulton concerning the exemption of himself from prosecution in the event of Hall's reappointment. Brownell declined to sign either paper. "If you can arrange to go to Washington, I will provide transportation and expenses there and return," then said Senator Fulton's brother. This was also refused. "I would give \$250, or even \$500, if I could get that letter," said Fulton. Brownell replied to this that he did not have the letter. "If you have given up the correspondence of Mitchell and Fulton, it will be your ruin," said Fulton's brother.

This is Senator Fulton's record, or that part of it which has come to the surface through the exposure and conviction of most of his political associates. His record is also tarnished by his recommendations for appointment to office of Federal officials. He is a sugar-coated member of the old Mitchell gang. Politicians, like the rest of us, should be judged by the company they keep.

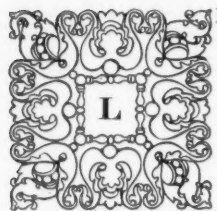
Letters to the Family

By RUDYARD KIPLING

The fourth of a new series of travel articles describing the author's impressions and experiences during his recent visit to Canada and the British Northwest

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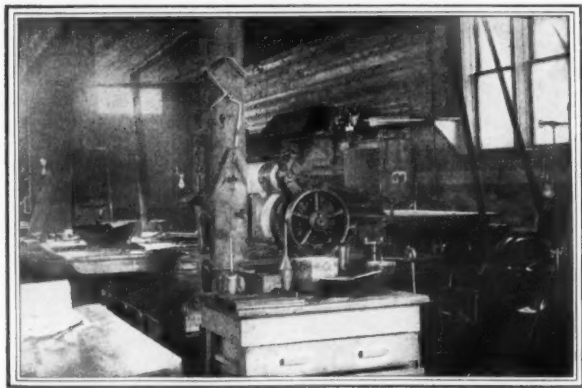
IV—Newspapers and Democracy



LET it be granted that: as the loud-voiced herald hired by the Eolithie tribe to cry the news of the coming day along the caves, preceded the chosen Tribal Bard who sang the more picturesque history of the tribe, so is Journalism senior to Literature, in that Journalism meets the first tribal need after warmth, food, and women.

In new countries it shows clear trace of its descent from the Tribal Herald. A tribe thinly occupying large spaces feels lonely. It desires to hear the roll-call of its members cried often and loudly; to comfort itself with the knowledge that there are companions just below the horizon. It employs, therefore, heralds to name and describe all who pass. That is why newspapers of new countries seem often so outrageously personal. The tribe, moreover, needs quick and sure knowledge of everything that touches on its daily life in the big spaces—earth, air, and water news which the older peoples have put behind them. That is why its newspapers so often seem so laboriously trivial.

For example, a red-nosed member of the tribe, Pete O'Halloran, comes in thirty miles to have his horse shod, and incidentally smashes the king-bolt of his buckboard at a bad place in the road. The Tribal Herald—a thin weekly, with a patent inside—connects the red nose and the breakdown with an innuendo which, to the outsider, is clumsy libel. But the Tribal Herald understands that two-and-seventy families of the tribe may use that road weekly. It



Pressroom of a "Tribal Herald." "So is Journalism senior to Literature, in that Journalism meets the first tribal need after warmth, food, and women"

concerns them to discover whether the accident was due to Pete being drunk or, as Pete protests, to the neglected state of the road. Fifteen men happen to know that Pete's nose is an affliction, not an indication. One of them loafs across and explains to the Tribal Herald, who next week cries aloud that the road ought to be mended. Meantime Pete, warm to the marrow at having focused the attention of the tribe for a few moments, retires thirty mile up-stage, pursued by advertisements of buckboards guaranteed not to break their king-bolts, and later (which is what the tribe were after all the time) some tribal authority or other mends the road.

This is only a big-scale diagram, but with a little attention you can see the tribal instinct of self-preservation quite logically underpinning all sorts of queer modern developments.

As the tribe grows, and men do not behold the horizon from edge to unbroken edge, their desire to know all about the next man weakens a little—but not much. Outside the cities are still the long distances, the "vast, unoccupied areas" of the advertisements; and the men who come and go yearn to keep touch with and report themselves as of old to their lodges. A man stepping out of the dark into the circle of the fires naturally, if he be a true man, holds up his hands and says: "I, So-and-So, am here." You can watch the ritual in full swing at any hotel when the reporter (*pro* Tribal Herald) runs his eyes down the list of arrivals, and before he can turn from the register is met by the newcomer, who, without special desire for notoriety, explains his business and intentions. Observe, it is always at



"Outside the cities are still the long distances, the 'vast, unoccupied areas' of the advertisements; and the men who come and go yearn to keep touch with their lodges"

evening that the reporter concerns himself with strangers. By day he follows the activities of his own city and the doings of nearby chiefs; but when it is time to close the stockade, to lager the wagons, to draw the thorn-bush back into the gap, then in all lands he reverts to the Tribal Herald, who is also the tribal Outer Guard.

THERE are countries where a man is indelicately pawed over by chattering heralds who bob their foul torches in his face till he is singed and smoked at once. In Canada the necessary "Stand and deliver your sentiments" goes through with the large decency that stamps all the Dominion. A stranger's words are passed on to the tribe quite accurately; no dirt is put into his mouth, and where the heralds judge that it would be better not to translate certain remarks they courteously explain why.

It was always delightful to meet the reporters, for they were men interested in their land, with the keen, unselfish interest that one finds in young house-surgeons or civilians. Thanks to the war, many of them had reached out to the ends of our earth, and spoke of the sister nations as it did one good to hear. Consequently the interviews—which are as dreary for the reporter as the reported—often turned into pleasant and unpublished talks. One felt at every turn of the quick sentences to be dealing with made and trained players of the game—balanced men who believed in deencies not to be disregarded, confidences not to be violated, and honor not to be mocked. (This may explain what men and women have told me—that there is very little of the brutal domestic terrorism of the Press in Canada, and not much blackmailing.) They neither spat nor wriggled; they interpolated no juicy anecdotes of murder or theft among their acquaintance; and not once between either ocean did they or any other fellow subjects volunteer that their country was "law-abiding."

You know the First Sign-post on the Great Main Road? "When a Woman **advertises** that she is virtuous, a Man that he is a gentleman, a Community that it is loyal, or a Country that it is law-abiding—go the other way!"

Yet, while the men's talk was so good and new, their written word seemed to be cast in conventional, not to say old-fashioned molds. A quarter of a century ago a subeditor, opening his mail, could identify the Melbourne "Argus," the Sydney "Morning Herald," or the Cape "Times" as far as he could see them. Even unheaded clippings from them declared their origin as a piece of hide betrays the beast that wore it. But he noticed then that Canadian journals left neither spoor nor scent—might have blown in from anywhere between thirty degrees of latitude—and had to be carefully identified by hand. To-day the spacing, the headlines, the advertising of Canadian papers, the chessboard-like look of the open

page which should be a daily beautiful study in black and white, the brittle pulp paper, the machine-set type, are all as standardized as the railway cars of the Continent. Indeed, looking through a mass of Canadian journals is like trying to find one's own sleeper in a corridor train. Newspaper offices are among the most conservative organizations in the world; but surely after twenty-five years some changes could be permitted to creep in; some original convention of expression or assembly might be developed.

I drew up to this idea cautiously among a knot of fellow craftsmen. "You mean," said one straight-eyed youth, "that we are a back-number copying back numbers?"

It was precisely what I did mean, so I made haste to deny it. "We know that," he said, cheerfully. "Remember we haven't the sea all round us—and the postal rates to England have only just been lowered. It will all come right."

Surely it will; but meantime one hates to think of these splendid people using second-class words to express first-class emotions.

And so naturally from Journalism to Democracy. Every country is entitled to her reservation and pretenses, but the more "democratic" a land is the more make-believes must the stranger respect. Some of the Tribal Heralds were very good to me in this matter, and, as it were, nudged me when it was time to duck in the House of Rimmon. During their office hours they professed an unflinching belief in the blessed word "democracy," which means any crowd on the move—that is to say, the helpless thing which breaks through floors and falls into cellars; overturns pleasure-boats by rushing from port to starboard; stamps men into pulp because it thinks it has lost sixpence, and jams and grills in the doorways of blazing theatres. Out of office, like every one else, they relaxed. Many winked, a few were flip-pant, but they all agreed that the only drawback to Democracy was Demos—a jealous god of primitive tastes and despotic tendencies. I received a faithful portrait of him from a politician who had wor-



"He looked at the gigantic pine-furred shoulder round which men at their lives' risk had led every yard of the track. There was nothing under heaven except the snows and the steep to prevent him from dropping off the cars and hunting a mine for himself"

shipped him all his life. It was practically the Epistle of Jeremy—the sixth chapter of Baruch—done into unquotable English.

BUT Canada is not yet an ideal Democracy. For one thing, she has had to work hard among rough-edged surroundings which carry inevitable consequences. For another, the law in Canada exists and is administered, not as a surprise, a joke, a favor, a bribe, or a Wrestling Turk exhibition, but as an integral part of the national character—no more to be forgotten or talked about than trousers. If you kill, you hang. If you steal, you go to jail. This has worked toward peace, self-respect, and I think the innate dignity of the people. On the other

hand—which is where the trouble will begin—railways and steamers make it possible nowadays to bring in persons who need never lose touch of hot and cold water-taps, spread tables, and crockery till they are turned out, much surprised, into the wilderness. They clean miss the long weeks of salt-water and the slow passage across the plains which pickled and tanned the early emigrants. They arrive with soft bodies and unaired souls. I had this vividly brought home to me by a man on a train among the Selkirks. He stood on the safely railed rear platform, looked at the gigantic pine-furred shoulder round which men at their lives' risk had led every yard of the track, and chirruped: "I say, why can't all this be nationalized?" There was nothing under heaven except the snows and the steep to prevent him from dropping off the cars and hunting a mine for himself. Instead of which he went into the dining-car. That is one type.

A man told me the old tale of a crowd of Russian immigrants who at a big fire in a city 'verted to the ancestral type, and blocked the streets yelling: "Down with the Czar!" That is another type. A few days later I was shown a wire stating that a community of Doukhobors—Russians again—had, not for the first time, undressed themselves, and were fleeing up the track to meet the Messiah before the snow fell. Police were pursuing them with warm underclothing, and trains would please take care not to run over them.

So there you have three sorts of steam-borne unfitness—soft, savage, and mad. There is a fourth brand, which may be either home-grown or imported, but democracies do not recognize it, of downright bad folk—grown, healthy men and women who honestly rejoice in doing evil. These four classes acting together might conceivably produce a rather pernicious democracy; alien hysteria, blood-crazed, and the like reenforcing local ignorance, sloth, and arrogance. For example, I read a letter in a paper sympathizing with these same Doukhobors. The writer knew a community of excellent people in

father got his first job. He will also lay his hand on his heart, and say, "I—am—a—Canadian." This gratifies the Canadian, who naturally purrs over an emigrant owing everything to the land which adopted him and set him on his feet. The Lady Bountiful of an English village takes the same interest in a child she has helped on in the world. And the child repays by his gratitude and good behavior.

Personally, one can not care much for those who have renounced their own country. They may have had good reason, but they have broken the rules of the game, and ought to be penalized instead of adding to their score. Nor is it true, as some pretend, that a few full meals and fine clothes obliterate all

do not work. Because we are sick of Remittance-men and loafers sent out here. Because the English are rotten with Socialism. Because the English don't fit with our life. They kick at our way of doing things. They are always telling us how things are done in England. They carry frills! Don't you know the story of the Englishman who lost his way and was found half-dead of thirst beside a river? When he was asked why he didn't drink, he said: "How the deuce can I without a glass?"

"But," I argued over three thousand miles of country, "all these are excellent reasons for bringing in the Englishman. It is true that in his own country he is taught to shirk work, because kind, silly people fall over each other to help, and debauch and amuse him. Here, General January will stiffen him up. Remittance-men are an affliction to every branch of the Family, but your manners and morals can't be so tender as to suffer from a few thousand of them among your six millions. As to the Englishman's Socialism, he is, by nature, the most unsocial animal alive. What you call Socialism is his intellectual equivalent for Diabolo and Limerick competitions. As to his criticisms, you surely wouldn't marry a woman who agreed with you in everything, and you ought to choose your immigrants on the same lines. You admit that the Canadian is too busy to kick at anything. The Englishman is a born kicker. ("Yes, he is all that," they said.) He kicks on principle, and that is what makes for civilization. So did your Englishman's instinct about the glass. Every new country needs—vitality needs—one-half of one per cent of its population trained to die of thirst rather than drink out of their hands.

You are always talking of the second generation of your Smyrniotes and Bessarabians. Think what the second generation of the English are!"

They thought—quite visibly—but they did not much seem to relish it. There was a queer string-halt in their talk—a conversational shy across the road—when one touched on these subjects. After a while I went to a Tribal Herald whom I could trust, and demanded of him pointblank where the trouble really lay, and who was behind it.

"It is Labor," he said. "You had better leave it alone."

["THE RULE OF THE SERVANT," Mr. Kipling's fifth letter, to be printed next week, deals with the labor problem of Canada, and indicates its real seriousness.



"But why must you get this stuff?" I asked. "You know it is not your equal, and it knows that it is not your equal, and that is bad for you both."

taint of alien instinct and reversion. A thousand years can not be as yesterday for mankind; and one has only to glance at the races across the Border to realize how in outlook, manner, expression, and morale the South and Southeast profoundly and fatally affects the North and Northwest. That was why the sight of the beady-eyed, muddy-skinned, aproned women, with handkerchiefs on their heads and Oriental bundles in their hands, always distresses one.

"But why must you get this stuff?" I asked. "You know it is not your equal, and it knows that it is not your equal; and that is bad for you both. What is the matter with the English as immigrants?"

The answers were explicit. "Because the English



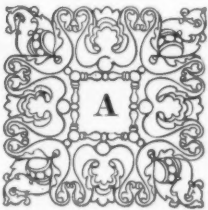
"They showed vast and well-equipped schools"



"Where the children of Slav immigrants are taught English and the songs of Canada. 'When they grow up,' people said, 'you can't tell them from Canadians'"

England (you see where the rot starts!) who lived barefoot, paid no taxes, ate nuts, and were above marriage. They were a soulful folk, living pure lives. The Doukhobors were also pure and soulful, entitled in a free country to live their own lives, and not to be oppressed, etc., etc. (Imported soft, observe, playing up to Imported mad.) Meantime, disgusted police were chasing the Doukhobors into fannels that they might live to produce children fit to consort with the sons of the man who wrote that letter and the daughters of the crowd that lost their heads at the fire.

"All of which," men and women answered, "we admit. But what can we do? We want people." And they showed vast and well-equipped schools, where the children of Slav immigrants are taught English and the songs of Canada. "When they grow up," people said, "you can't tell them from Canadians." It was a wonderful work. The teacher holds up pens, reels, and so forth, giving the name in English; the children repeating Chinese fashion. Presently when they have enough words they can bridge back to the knowledge they learned in their own country, so that a boy of twelve, at, say, the end of a year, will produce a well-written English account of his journey from Russia, how much his mother paid for food by the way, and where his



Atlanta, an able attorney who has had experience in such cases, volunteered to do the work of recovering this money. The Commission employed him; and his investigation is still going on. It has led up to the successive State Boards on which, since 1900, hardly a man has sat who was not a public pirate, up through one channel to the greatest whisky houses and the great national brewing companies, up through another to the "best people" of Columbia.

While the whole system is not yet publicly understood, it worked in about this way: Bids on the plan provided by law had been farcical from the very first. It is true that a list of awards was published every quarter in the newspapers, but this was a sop to fool the public. The awards, as a matter of fact, were made upon private agreement between the directors and agents of the big distilling companies. It is a custom in the liquor trade to allow heavy discounts for payment within ninety days. The graft lay mainly in these discounts or "rebates"—usually about \$2 on a \$10 case of liquor. These discounts never found their way back into the Treasury of the State. They were divided, according to information and belief, between the whisky salesman and the members of the Board. This was not all the graft, though it was the backbone of it. Certain houses made for the Dispensary list prices far in excess of the prices charged to small customers outside of the State. Also, they watered, adulterated, and put out as "half-pints" bottles containing only five or six, instead of eight, ounces of liquor. Much of the Dis-

pensary business was done in "bulk goods"—whisky and gin which the State wholesale house bought in bulk and bottled as X, XX, XXX, XXXX, to indicate different grades. No standard of quality was ever established for any of these grades; the distillers were at liberty to adulterate about as they pleased. Each corrupt director, apparently, had his own favorite whisky firms; certain meetings of directors, held away from the old Confederate mint which the State used as offices, were simply for the division of the graft. "When thieves fall out"—the echoes of their quarrels have been evidence.

Some regard, although very little, was paid to appearances. Publication of the news that one firm won a quarterly award of \$100,000—and they often ran as high as that—might have caused criticism. By the creation of dummy companies they evaded this danger.

For instance, Fleischmann & Company of Cincinnati, owned and controlled largely by Julius Fleischmann, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati and a chief supporter of "Boss" Cox, display a sign at 2334 East North Avenue, Baltimore. That street number is on the letter-head of the Belair Distilling Company. The Belair letter-head gives 480 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, as the Belair "Branch Office." That last is the address on the letter-heads of Richards Brothers, who do in fact run a small saloon there.

There may have been some kind of a connection between Fleischmann and the Ullman Company of Cincinnati, who also seem to have used Belair as a dummy firm. Richards is a relative to one Morton A. Goodman, a whisky salesman for the Ullman Company, who runs like a yellow thread through the whole story. The Ullmans used "The Anchor Company" and "Strauss & Company" as dummy firms. Mr. Strauss was an employee.

This general system was understood by all the large liquor houses of the United States, a matter of common gossip in "trade circles" long before the State of South Carolina awoke. The distillers, the wholesalers, and their agents, grew bolder and bolder with each year. By 1904, not content with the trade discount of twenty

The American Saloon

IV—South Carolina's Substitute—and How She Fared Worse. Part II

By WILL IRWIN

Other articles by Mr. Irwin on the saloon have appeared as follows: February 29, "The City Saloon and Vicious Politics"; March 21, "Breaking the Saloon Power"; and March 28, the first part of "South Carolina's Substitute—and How She Fared Worse." On April 18 "The Clean-Up in Texas" will be printed

and twenty-five per cent, the whisky houses were beginning almost universally to charge list prices far in advance of their prices to outside customers. The Green River Whisky Company—"The Whisky Without a Headache"—has just been the subject of special investigation by the winding-up Commission. Bills and invoices show that outside customers, allowing for the discount, paid even less than ten dollars a case, while the State was paying twelve dollars. Long immunity had made all the Dispensary Ring careless even of public appearances.

How, now, about the home grafters—the members of the State Board?

The rich and palmy days of the System came in 1904, the year before the storm broke. Perhaps the Board which ruled then will answer for a type of all the rest. W. O. Tatum was Commissioner; L. W. Boykin, John Bell Towill, and H. H. ("Hub") Evans, the Directors. Boykin of Kershaw County was a poor member of an aristocratic family when he made connections with the Dispensary. He had been struggling along on a small farm? At first he was an inspector at a salary of \$1,500 a year. He left that place to take service with William Lanahan & Son of Baltimore, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers. A salesman who had served the liquor interests well was often in line for promotion to the State Board at a salary of \$400 a year. Boykin, by active campaigning, got the place. Now he lives on a large plantation of his own, and he has built himself a mansion. His brother-in-law, J. M. Cante, was employed by the Fleischmann Company at a salary of \$3,600 a year. "I was superintendent of bill-board advertising in Columbia," he told the Commission. Besides Cante's salary, Fleischmann spent less than \$500 a year for bill-board advertising in Columbia.

Boykin is especially remembered for his part in the "label deal." Shortly after they took office, he and Commissioner Tatum were led to Cincinnati by that Morton A. Goodman mentioned before. There they were pleasantly entertained. Tatum has testified that even his hotel bill was paid "by some one." And there Boykin placed with the Nivison-Weiskopf Company an order for 21,000,000 lithographed labels intended for the liquors which the Commission was bottling under its own brand. A dog needs two tails more than the State of South Carolina needed those 21,000,000 labels. There was a good reason for the rush order, however—the quarterly payment of Dispensary bills was to be made in six or seven weeks. The bill paid by the State for this job was \$34,677. Estimates on this work made since by other firms run from \$7,000 to \$7,700. Boykin, arrested for conspiracy, is out on bail awaiting the final turn of the investigation.

The Tempting of Towill—"Hub" Evans's Version

TOWILL was the editor of a small up-country newspaper when the Dispensary job opened up to him. He was a Baptist and a leader in the Y. M. C. A.; wherefore his friends and family objected. But Towill made his campaign in the State Legislature in spite of their objections. It needed a hard campaign; no money in the gift of the State Legislature was in such demand as that \$400 a year.

"I tell you how Towill got started," said "Hub" Evans, the clown of this circus, one day. "At first he wouldn't take any graft. But some of the boys down at Atlanta sent him up a case of fine poultry for a feeler. Well, he was mad, and he started to box 'em up and send 'em back. But one of the chickens got loose, and Towill killed it a-catchin' it. It was dead and no use to anybody, so John he done et it to save it. Well, sir, he was fond of fine poultry, and he liked it so well that he et all the rest, and after that he never did git over the habit." Towill had been a man of simple life; within two years his life became luxuriant and elaborate. The graft-hunters arrested him last January for conspiracy to defraud the State; and he, too, is out on \$10,000 bail. Perhaps because the gods protect the bold and merry, "Hub" Evans has escaped so far without arrest. A dozen lines of evidence run toward his door and break off short at the front gate. All three members of the Board which succeeded this combination are now under bonds for conspiracy.

Bamberg said in his famous letters that L. J. Williams was the head of the ring. But other times brought other customs; and the leadership shifted to two liquor salesmen—Morton A. Goodman and James S. Farnum. Goodman, a good-fellow sort of a liquor drummer, was probably the more active and picturesque; but Farnum seems to have been the head devil. He broke into the game in 1902, when he bought out the South Carolina Anheuser-Busch bottling privilege from one Roessler. This Roessler had been selling casks of quarts to the Dispensary Board at \$9.50 and \$10. It seems that Farnum showed the Anheuser-Busch Company how very foolish they had been; for the price to the Dispensary rose, as soon as he took the helm, to \$12.02. At this price, far above the open market rate as usual, he strangled nearly all competition in beer. He did let some local people in on a corner of this business, but only with Goodman as agent. He had a number of wine and liquor firms on his lists—the Paul Jones Company of Louisville, Gallagher & Burton of Philadelphia, and Cook & Bernheimer of New York, among others. Once, a beer dispenser at Beaufort, only a short haul by river from Savannah, found that he could buy Anheuser-Busch Budweiser from firms in Savannah at \$10.50,

whereas he was paying the Dispensary \$12.02. He wrote and asked permission to purchase in this manner. He was sternly refused. Farnum's whereabouts are not publicly known at the date of writing.

And Goodman—well, he is almost comic. An insight into some of his operations gave the graft-hunters one of their early leads. He worked first for the Commonwealth Company, a kind of dummy firm, doubtless, under the ring of firms which South Carolinians call "The Whisky Trust." In July, 1904, he entered the service of Ullman & Company, along with three other whisky salesmen. They had a curious partnership arrangement. The firm was to get half the profits of a year's business; the four salesmen, share and share alike, were to divide the other half; the personal expenses were to come out of the profits. In the month of August, just when the Dispensary Board was about to "open" new bids, Goodman wrote to B. Ehrlich, one of the partners, explaining that he was in a bad hole. For his uncle, Angelo Myers, of the "whisky trust," now president of a Pennsylvania distilling company bearing his name, had refused to release him from the Commonwealth Company before the end of the month; and he had counted on that month's sales for his new firm. He goes on:

"Tell Major John Black to meet you at the Columbia Hotel and do everything you two can to have them postpone the bidding until next month. I enclose you Ullman & Co.'s bid, and it is such a poor one that there is very little in it for them to buy of us. . . . I want you to explain to Boykin particularly of my position, and ask Black if you should explain the same to Towill. Now tell Boykin on account of my leaving here before the meeting do so. . . . Since writing the above received a telegram from Boykin. . . . Tell Black not to forget the Indianapolis people" [this refers to the Indianapolis Brewing Co.].

The bidding was postponed; and so well did Goodman serve his new masters that their sales rose from \$4,000 a year to about \$300,000—and they made no more "poor bids" either. When, at the end of nine months, the four partners made their division of profits with Ullman & Company, they found that Goodman's "personal" expenses had been \$43,000. The row which followed helped split this transaction wide open to the public. As such things went then, Goodman's prices to the Dispensary were quite reasonable. Take Ed Henderson whisky. The regular price list furnished salesmen showed \$10 a case—with discount—for quarts; Goodman charged the Dispensary, on enormous lots, only \$11 a case. He did no better for his firm with Gin Phosphate. Outsiders, reckoning their discounts, paid \$8 a case for small lots; the Dispensary paid \$10 a case "straight" for large quantities. Goodman, out on \$25,000 bail, was wintering in the West Indies at the last word from him. When he was on the stand last January Colonel Felder, a merciless cross-examiner, gave him four hours of squirming torture.

The last Board of Directors made a sensational finish. Upon it sat Major John Black, a promoted whisky salesman. He is the same Major Black who threatened to kill Lyon. These trigger artists were common in State Dispensary affairs. In his youth, L. J. Williams, mentioned as the Old King of the Ring, shot two men in one fight—a case of self-defense. "Hub" Evans travels on his reputation as a sensitive shooter. There came along a free-lance whisky drummer named Dudley; and he took Black into camp and led him to Clarke Brothers, distillers, at Peoria, Illinois. And Black, without the show or shadow of a bid or analysis, gave an order amounting to \$123,000—an order so great and sudden that the Clarkes parceled it out among two or three other firms. On the very day when the consignment was shipped, and before the State had made any payment, Dudley received through the Palmetto National Bank a draft from the Clarke people for \$4,000—half payment of the "rake-off." On that last \$123,000 gasp the State Dispensary died.

As soon as it was well dead, the State Legislature appointed the burying Commission to wind up its affairs. The first act of the Commission was to stop payment on all bills to beer or liquor houses until their claims could be investigated. I have already mentioned the Anheuser-Busch Com-

pany of St. Louis. Their claim is held up pending further investigation. That they charged the State of South Carolina \$12.02 a case while charging private customers \$9.50 to \$10 is certain. The Paul Jones Company, distillers of Louisville, has taken advantage of an immunity offer and "come through."

Some Details of the Whisky Graft

THEY had a bill of \$21,176.63 against the State; and they admitted that \$6,248.75 was overcharge. The Augusta Brewing Company, mentioned before, is the only other firm that had "come through" by the middle of last February. William Lanahan & Son of Baltimore, makers of "Hunter Rye," made the same price to their outside customers as to the Dispensary—\$10 a case for quarts. But outsiders, if they paid within ninety days, got a twenty per cent "rebate check," reducing the price to \$8 a case. If William Lanahan & Son paid the rebate on South Carolina Dispensary sales, the State never got it. H. & H. W. Catherwood of Philadelphia, selling Three Feathers, a high-grade whisky, charged \$15 and \$16 a case of quarts to outsiders through middlemen; the State paid Catherwood \$16 and \$16.40; nothing proved about rebates or discounts. Gallagher & Burton charged the State \$14.75 a case of quarts for their Twelve-year-old; outsiders \$12.84, with a ten per cent rebate. Cook & Bernheimer of New York handled Mount Vernon Whisky. I have told before how the Mount Vernon sold in South Carolina was nearly ten per cent lower in strength than the Mount Vernon sold in Georgia. Cook & Bernheimer sold it to the South Carolina Dispensary for \$12.48 and to some of their Georgia customers for \$12, probably with the usual twenty per cent rebate. Cook & Bernheimer had a bill for only \$94 against the State when the Dispensary blew up. The State's counter-bill for overcharges is \$59,963. Rebates counted, Green River Whisky—"The Whisky Without a Headache" of Owensboro, Kentucky—sometimes overcharged South Carolina \$3 a case.

Even these are not the greatest sinners. They are white and virginal, probably, compared with the dispensers of "bulk goods," whose operations are more easily hidden. No, these are only the firms caught in the final collapse of the Dispensary—a dozen among hundreds. Colonel Felder estimates that the graft was at least \$600,000 a year after 1900.

But it was not only the whisky firms that did peculiar business with the State. Some of the "best people" of proud-blooded, conservative old Columbia were in it. The Palmetto National Bank was depository for much of the money that flowed in and out of the State Dispensary; and some of its officers regularly bonded the whisky firms.

In 1902 a few capitalists, mostly affiliated with the Palmetto National Bank, formed the Carolina Glass Company. John J. Seibels, a member of a leading

insurance firm in that part of the South, was president of the Carolina; other officers and directors included Edwin G. Seibels, Thomas Taylor, Jr., a manufacturer and capitalist, B. F. Taylor, now president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and W. S. Reamer, manufacturer. They built a factory, they began to get contracts, mainly from the Dispensary, and—

The manager of the Carolina works admitted on the stand that they charged outside customers on certain grades \$5.50; and the Dispensary \$8.50. "It is a matter of competition; it has nothing to do with the value of the goods," he explained. Out of court, the Carolina people have said that the low price was on broken lots and bottles on which they had been "stuck" at the end of the season. But George A. Packham, salesman for the Bodine Glass Company, when he took the stand, compared the winning bids of the Carolina Glass Company with the current prices of his own and other companies, and showed that the Carolina Company had overcharged the State \$240,000 since 1902.

The Carolina people did everything they could to discredit Packham; but when Lyon canceled an order of 150 cars which had been awarded to the Carolina Company, the Bodine Company submitted a bona fide bid, secured by bond, at the prices which Packham had quoted on the witness stand. The Commissions have brought out no evidence to show that the Carolina Glass Company paid rebates or other financial considerations to secure contracts. The influence, if influence was used, was probably of another kind. So the "best people" came into it—as they usually do.

One fact remains in favor of the Dispensary. It was least beneficial in the country districts and the negro counties. There, in license days, the negroes did their drinking in saloons, where the police could keep an eye on them. In Dispensary days they bought their whisky by the gallon, took it to social gatherings hidden from the police, and held uncontrolled debauches. In the towns and small cities, especially those with prevailing white population, its effects were markedly beneficial. Even Charleston, hating the law and letting the "blind tigers" run, profited by the Dispensary. If it could have been kept out of politics, it might indeed have been the "Great Moral Institution," the "rational solution" of which Tillman ranted. But politics and the liquor traffic invariably combine, like certain chemical elements, to produce—a poison.



J. Fraser Lyon, the new Attorney-General of South Carolina, who, as member of a commission, led the fight against the grafters and whisky men



Major John Black, "gun man" and member of the last State Board of Directors, under \$10,000 bail—charge, conspiracy



John Bell Towill, a former "pillar of the church," a Dispensary director in 1904, now under \$10,000 bail—charge, conspiracy

By ELLIOTT FLOWER



"I'm going to be awful good to you now"

A black and white illustration of a woman in a long dress and a man in a cap and coat in a room. The woman stands on the left, looking down at the man who is kneeling on the floor on the right, near a window. A small table with a lamp and a bowl is on the left.

"Sometimes I think you are laughing at me"

"You can't tell," returned Mrs. Hargan. "He's so uncertain that you can't tell what he'll do. You might fix it up nice for Carnegie, and then find he was the Czar of Russia. When he's the Czar he thinks everybody that comes near him is going to throw a bomb, and he's just as like as not to go at you with a chair. He has all sorts of queer kinks. Sometimes he thinks he's an opera singer."

less, he got in front of a mirror and prac

tised a wild-eyed stare until he heard the tread of heavy feet coming up. Then he perched himself cross-legged on a table, cocked his smoking-cap over one ear, and tried to look fierce.

"If I've got to do it," he grumbled, "I'll do it right." Brown and Mooney entered the room in that curious and doubtful way that one goes in search of the unknown, although they tried to carry it off with an assumption of easy confidence.

"Hello, Bill!" was Mooney's greeting. "Roosting pretty high, ain't you?"

"Halt!" ordered Hargan, so sharply that they almost backed out of the door again. "Down, slaves, down! when you face the Sultan of Zanzibar!"

"Say! that's a new one!" complained Mooney to Mrs. Hargan. "I thought he was Carnegie or the Czar."

"He changes," she explained. "You can't tell what he'll be next, but he never was a Sultan before. I think he's getting worse."

"Down!" thundered Hargan, leveling an accusing forefinger at the men.

"You'd better humor him," advised Mrs. Hargan. "I'll try to quiet him."

The two men made low and awkward obeisance, while she slipped over to the table on which Hargan sat.

"You're doing fine, William," she whispered. "Don't you think you could stand on your head now?"

"No, I don't," said Hargan, "and I don't like the way you keep holding out for such fool things, either."

"Well, give them a song," she urged. Hargan hesitated, but finally rolled his eyes heavenward and began to warble "Annie Rooney" in a rusty bass.

"He thinks he's Caruso," explained Mrs. Hargan.

"No, I don't," interrupted Hargan, cutting his song short. "I'm Melba." Thereupon, to prove his case, he resumed the song in a sort of squeak.

"Fine," whispered Mrs. Hargan.

"I wish he'd be Carnegie," said Mooney.

"I've got libraries to throw to the birds," announced Hargan, catching the name and shutting off his song again.

"That's it!" exclaimed Brown, advancing quickly. "We came to ask for a library."

"You got it," said Hargan.

"Sign a check for it now," urged Brown, taking some papers from his pocket. "I've got one right here." Hargan made a lunge at Brown that forced a quick and clumsy retreat.

"Who dares approach the Czar unbidden!" he roared. "Search him for bombs! Throw him in a deep, dark dungeon!" He hurled a slipper at the retreating man.

"William, William," soothed Mrs. Hargan; "be quiet, William. These are old friends." But Hargan continued to storm, and Mrs. Hargan then hurried Brown and Mooney into the hall. "You've done it now," she told them. "He never was as bad as this before, and it's your coming that's upset him. Oh, I ought never to have let you see him!"

"What does the doctor say?" asked Mooney.

"He says he may get well in time, but it ain't likely—and he may get worse. The doctor never saw him as bad as he is to-day. I've got to go back and calm him now."

She left the men to find their way out alone, and they departed soberly and thoughtfully. They were a block away before either spoke. Then Mooney sighed and remarked:

"Well, the money's gone."

"Looks that way," admitted Brown, gloomily. "as long as we can't go into court for it. But we've got to watch him; he may have sane spells."

"Sure," acquiesced Mooney; "but he didn't have to go crazy to keep the money, if that's what he wanted."

"Oh, he's sure enough crazy," said Brown, "because there's no reason why he should want to be, but it's a queer case. Heath will throw a fit."

"Well, it's up to him," declared Mooney, "and he's the man who can figure out a way to get that money back, if anybody can."

Having reached this conclusion, they hastened to report to Heath.

Mrs. Hargan, meanwhile, returned to her husband, who had climbed down from the table and was making a search for the bottle of beer.

"Did I make a big enough fool of myself?" he growled. "You did pretty well, William," she commended; "but," she added regretfully, "I wish you'd stood on your head or tried to climb the door-frame."

"Now, look here!" he exploded wrathfully, "are you making a joke of me? Sometimes I think you're laughing at me."

"I don't see how it's a joke, William," she returned quietly. "It comes nearer to being painful to see a big man like you squatting on a table and yelling out fool things. But you was bound to be crazy."

"I wasn't bound to be as crazy as you've made me," he retorted; "I wasn't going to give a free show for all the neighbors, but you brought 'em in."

"It had to be done right, William," she argued; "we had to make a good case of it. Get the neighbors talk-

ing, and then it doesn't look like a put-up job. Brown and Mooney might be suspicious, but when they hear the neighbors talking and see it in the papers—"

"Papers!" cried Hargan; "I don't want it in the papers."

"How foolish you talk, William. It's got to be in the papers, of course."

"Have you got the idea that I'm going crazy for keeps?" demanded Hargan.

"I don't know," she replied doubtfully.

"Well, you listen to me," he said angrily. "I'm crazy for cash; that's all. I was always square with them up to now, but this time the bunch of money is too big to lose. I could keep it and just give them the laugh, but they'd get me some way at some time if I did, for there's both the

"You did too much," he objected. "I don't want to be so crazy that I'll be locked up. You've been working out new stunts for me all the time, and fixing it so I had to do 'em. What did the doctors say?"

"They said it was a most puzzling case, but that you were certainly insane at the present time."

"Two young fools!" he commented scornfully; "they wouldn't know a real crazy man from a man with the toothache."

"But they signed the necessary papers," she said, "and they're attached to the application the lawyer drew up."

"All ready, is it?" he asked.

"All ready," she replied. "The neighbors all signed affidavits, too, and the two reporters—"

"When was the reporters here?" he interrupted excitedly.

"They came in with some of the neighbors before your two friends came," she explained. "You know you gave a sort of continuous show this morning."

"You made me," he grumbled. "I didn't want to see anybody but the doctors and Mooney and Brown, but you've been trotting folks in here ever since yesterday."

"I was afraid you'd be lonely," she remarked, whereat he glared at her angrily. "Anyhow," she added, "I wanted to make the thing certain, so's there wouldn't be any doubts in anybody's mind."

"You did," he said.

"Yes, I did," she admitted complacently. "That application, with all the affidavits that you furnished material for, will put you in an asylum fast enough."

This was said quietly, but there was a significance in it that made Hargan's usually florid face grow pale, and a chill traversed his spinal column. He recalled several things that added to his disquietude; there had been a lack of sympathy between them for a long time; she had disapproved of his relations with these men; she had raised objections to this plan, although she finally surrendered to his insistence; she had given evidence of much perturbation and doubt concerning him. And

then, having surrendered, she had entered into his plans with unexpected heartiness.

"What you talking about?" he demanded roughly.

"I was thinking, William," she said, "that it might be a good plan to put you in an asylum."

"Don't get foolish!" he blustered.

"Then there couldn't anybody say anything," she went on calmly. "That would be doing the thing right, and Heath and Brown and Mooney would be satisfied it wasn't a trick."

"You couldn't do it," he declared.

"Why couldn't I?" she asked, piercing him with a cold and steady eye.

"I could show I wasn't crazy."

"How?" she queried. "Two doctors say you are; tomorrow two newspapers will be telling how crazy you are; a dozen neighbors have seen it. Of course everybody knows that crazy people act sane at times, but there's the proof, all written out and sworn to. Besides, William, you wouldn't dare show you wasn't crazy."

"Yes, I would," he insisted desperately.

"It would show how you tried to throw down Heath and his friends and the aldermen," she pointed out.

"You couldn't afford to do it, William; it would raise some awful nasty questions. And it wouldn't do any good, for I've got the proof. The judge would think it was some more of your crazy notions."

He looked vainly for some evidence that she was joking, and, finding none, he became thoroughly frightened. It was now plain that she had entered into this scheme with a deliberate purpose in view, that she had lured him on to excesses of insanity with the intention of making him the victim of his own plan. It was also plain that blustering would avail nothing, so he changed his tone.

"You wouldn't do that to me, Emma," he urged pleadingly.

"I don't know why not," she returned. "You've been getting awful careless about me, William."

"Perhaps I have, Emma," he conceded humbly. "I've been so busy I didn't really think."

"It's been a bad sort of business," she remarked.

"But lots of money in it," he argued.

"We don't need that sort of money, William."

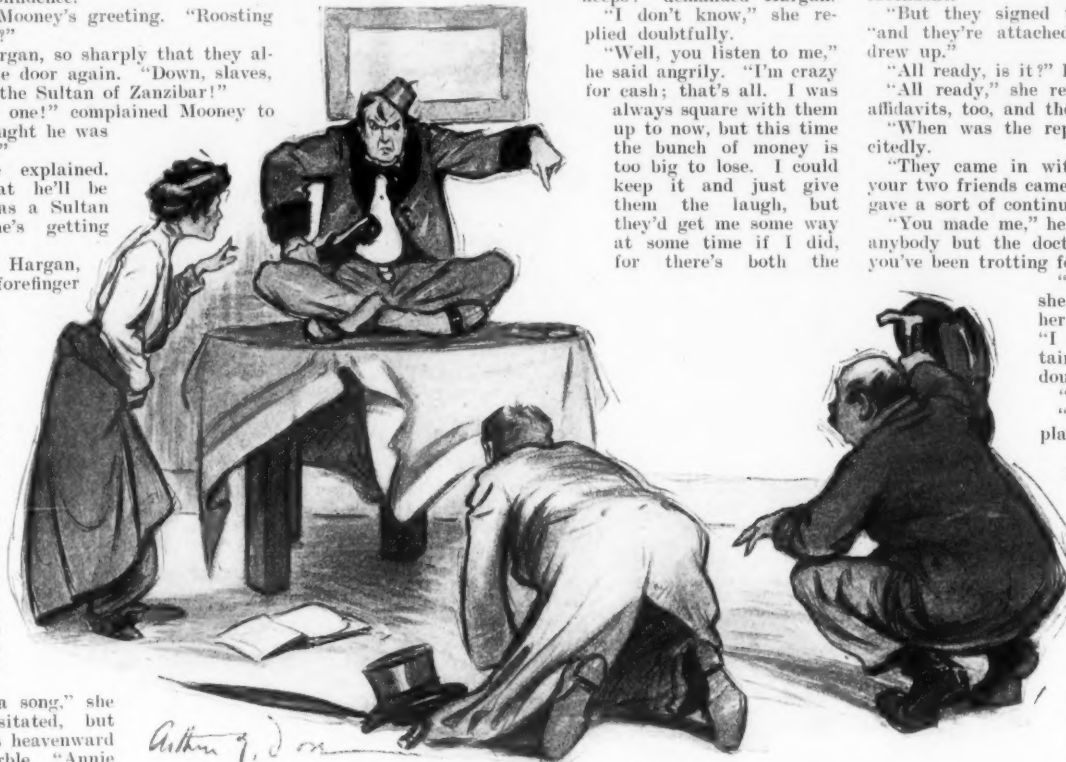
This so startled him that he began a lurid protest.

"We don't need that sort of money, William," she repeated, interrupting him.

"Perhaps we don't," he admitted meekly.

"I've been thinking for some time," she went on, "that you're getting in a bad way—too much tainted

(Continued on page 28)



"Down, slaves, down! when you face the Sultan of Zanzibar!"

aldermen and the corporation men to get after me. But they can't blame a crazy man."

"I understand that, William."

"All right. The way you acted made me think you was forgetting. Well, I go crazy, but not so crazy that I have to be put away anywhere—I'm always easy handled by you—and you go into court and get yourself appointed conservator or administrator or something. That's easy done, because there ain't any heirs or family or anything to butt in, and you're the only one that's interested. Perhaps that ain't quite right, but you're the only one that dares own up to being interested. Anyhow, you get charge of me and of everything else, and then you decide that I got to be kept where it's quiet. So we move away, and we keep on moving, and when we stop mov-



"He was conscious of the fact that she fully understood the situation"

ing, why, I'm sane again. Nobody's going to bother you, and I'm crazy long enough to bust the combination of the Heath crowd and let us get away nice and comfortable. I told you that, didn't I?"

"Yes, William."

"And you kicked."

"It didn't seem honest."

"Hub!" snorted Hargan, "it's tainted money that nobody else dares touch. There'd be a lot of harm done with that money if we didn't keep it. You said you was satisfied."

"I said I'd help you go crazy," she corrected, "and I did."

"Perhaps I have, Emma," he conceded humbly. "I've been so busy I didn't really think."

"It's been a bad sort of business," she remarked.

"But lots of money in it," he argued.

"We don't need that sort of money, William."

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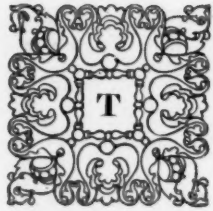
"I've been thinking for some time," she went on, "that you're getting in a bad way—too much tainted

(Continued on page 28)

Our Debt to Vivisection

The Folly of Opposing Needed Experimentation

By A. H. GLEASON



THE present crusade against vivisection is a little brother of the English movement that for two generations has impeded progress in physiology, pathology, drug therapeutics, and surgery. It is in part the misplaced sentimentalism of childless women, whose affections leap out to the pug-dog. That it is better to experiment on etherized rabbits than to blunder among the vitals of hospital children is not yet fully admitted. Until it is admitted, there will be recurrences of the present antivivisection epidemic.

In New York State the opposition to animal experimentation has expressed itself in concrete form in two bills, whose purpose is to regulate, restrict, or inspect scientific experimentation. The fundamental objection to such legislation is that there is no body of men or women competent by knowledge and training to inspect scientists at work. But a "humane commission" that would not be competent to determine the value of an experiment would be easily able to hinder valuable work.

Legislation, similar to the present drive at Albany, has in England impeded the fight against disease. Lord Lister said of it: "It interferes seriously with inquiries which are of paramount importance to mankind."

Sir Lauder Brunton has been forced to go to Paris to carry on his research into certain medicines.

The campaign in general is based on charges of:

1. Non-use of anesthesia.
2. Wanton cruelty.
3. Brutalizing effect on the experimenters.
4. The end not justifying the means.

These charges are assumptions not sustained by facts.

Many of the antivivisectionists are thoroughly sincere persons, with an earnest desire to protect the dumb world. And a perfectly fair statement of the matter, omitted at times by some scientists, would add that the gains in knowledge, and therefore in health, are made for the race at the expense of a certain undoubted amount of suffering in animals. It costs the life of rabbits to save a man from hydrophobia. Many dogs died, and some of them suffered, to save women in child-birth from the added pangs of womb-infection. The war is often not on cruelty to animals. It is on medicine and surgery. Certain antivivisectionists allege medicine to be ignorant and misguided, and surgery to be both cruel and brutal.

It is exactly as if a person were proving to you that Bacon is the author of "Hamlet," and were to add that he didn't believe that literature was of any use, anyhow.

Until the world is willing to give over its women in travail and its stricken babies to Christian Science, faith cure, and ultra-vegetarianism, it will not listen to those who extend their criticisms from the sacrificed dogs to the entire science and art of medicine.

The campaign literature of the antivivisectionists has contained many false statements and many quotations, wrenched from their context and presented with a twist. A recent pamphlet of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, of No. 2025 Broadway, New York, contains a special cable to the "Herald" (Paris, December 15, 1907). "The faculty [Paris Medical Faculty] added it considered that vivisection was inhuman and even immoral." The Paris Medical Faculty did not so "add," and does not so believe. In the same pamphlet some of the quotations, given from Dr. George W. Crile, omit the fact that the dogs operated on were anesthetized.

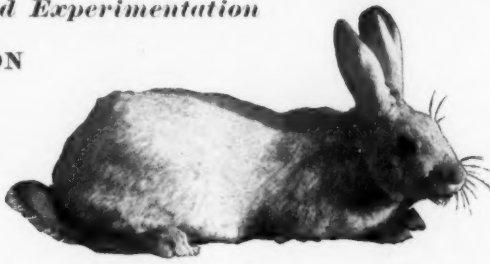
The Necessity for Experimentation

THE pamphlet picture of a dog bound down, gagged, and etherized on a dog board in a physiological laboratory is an unpleasant spectacle to the eye, but not to the intelligence. To publish a snapshot of a woman being operated on for cancer would be still more sensational and unpleasant to the eye. Best of all for awakening horror and the crusading spirit would be to run off a kinoscope exhibit in a large, well-ventilated hall, showing a surgical ward on a busy day—the flashing knives, the open wounds, the prostrate forms, the red against the white. If this performance were widely advertised and skilfully conducted, you could easily induce a mob to collect at the main entrance of St. Luke's Hospital, ripe for inspection and regulative action. A favorite statement of certain opponents of animal experimentation is that cutting up animals leads men toward experimentation on human beings. It would be truer to say that animal experimentation tends to prevent unwise operations on human beings.

The fundamental medical sciences are: (1) physiology, the science of the normal functions; (2) pathology, the science of disease; (3) bacteriology, the science of bacteria and their action; (4) pharmacology, the science of the physiological action of drugs; and (5) physiological chemistry, the science of the chemical phenomena of bodies.

These sciences are direct feeders of the art and practice of medicine and surgery. A set of specialists act as middlemen between the body of knowledge and its application to function and structure by the physician and the surgeon. Thus, the neurologist is aware of the action of tumor pressing on brain cells. Accordingly, he tells the surgeon where to cut. He is the bridge between the physiologist and the surgeon.

Now, each of those fundamental sciences and the allied arts of the physician and the surgeon are largely



"It is better to experiment on . . . rabbits than to blunder among the vitals of hospital children"

built up on animal experimentation. Their continued progress, expressed in terms of life-saving, is largely dependent on a wise freedom in animal experimentation. The Rockefeller Institute is in the midst of experiments on the transplantation of organs that may well mean the prolongation of human life. A certain amount of kitten-agitation can definitely impede and even break up these experiments, if it shall seem wise and well to do so for the extension of pseudo-humanitarianism.

Some Excellent Results of Vivisection

WITHIN the last month, a prominent New York physician supplied blood from his arteries into the arteries of his infant child, who lay at the point of death—"within twenty minutes of going," said one of the specialists at the bedside. At a leap, as it were, the child recovered health, passing through no mid-region of convalescence. That experiment would not have been known nor tried except as the result of patient and repeated animal experimentation.

Consider the contributions of vivisection to physiology. The standard work in this country is Howell's "Text-Book of Physiology." Almost each of its nine hundred pages is the thought-product of experiments on animals.

The theory of the circulation of the blood was established largely through Harvey's experiments on animals.

The need of vivisection to human life we may see in tunnel-building, which is to-day what used to be called a "rising profession." A purely physiological experiment on animals (under bell jars) has saved the lives of men who are exposed to high pressure underground. The "caisson disease" is a form of paralysis or diver's palsy that results from passing directly from the underground or under-water experience to the upper air. The tissues give off gas bubbles, like a glass of seltzer water, and the diver or tunnel-builder often dies. In large part as the result of animal experimentation, Dr. Hill (of London), Paul Bert (of Paris), and others have given facts that led to a system of decompression and of compression chambers to accustom the man to the change of pressure. Tunneling our East River and Hudson River is and will be a less fatal matter because of that bit of knowledge.

We shall resuscitate the drowning more easily and more frequently as the result of the experiments of Dr. Schäfer, of Edinburgh, performed on dogs. He has made resuscitation easy for the operator and efficient for the patient. Scientists have accepted his findings as marking definite and sure progress. The general public will learn of his methods in May when he visits this country to explain and demonstrate.

One antivivisectionist, with an inflated English style, said to an acquaintance of mine: "It is better to die than to be brutalized." Let us see. Diphtheria had things its own way up to 1894, when serum treatment was introduced. Taking nineteen large cities of the world as a test, we find that in 1894 eighty persons a year died from diphtheria to each 100,000 of population. In 1905, with serum controlling the situation, eighteen persons died to each 100,000. In New York City, in 1894, about 2,200 persons died from diphtheria; in 1907, about 700. There is no method of using the serum in the treatment of disease without standardizing it on animals. Scientists don't yet know what the protective substance is. There is no way of measuring the proper amount of antitoxic serum to be administered except on animals. The discovery would have been impossible under repressive legislation, and the present remedy, which has reduced the death rate 75 per cent in fourteen years, could not have been obtained except by animal experimentation.

Fourth of July always produced from fifteen to twenty-five cases of lockjaw each year in New York City up to four years ago. Last year there were two or three cases. The children who come to the dispensaries with their lacerated wounds and cartridge wounds receive an immunizing injection of serum.

And so with the mad-dog trouble. In hydrophobia there is a mortality of ten per cent where no treatment is given, and of one per cent with treatment. Recently, the question has been answered by an investigator in the New York Department of Health as to how long, after the bite of the dog, the wound can be cauterized. Fifty guinea pigs were inoculated. Ten were cauterized at six hours, ten at twelve hours, ten at twenty-four hours, ten at forty-eight hours, ten at seventy-two hours. Up to forty-eight hours most of them were protected and saved. The final ten died. The experiment proved that while the earlier the cauterizing is done the better, it is advisable to cauterize up to forty-eight hours after the bite. This experiment has helped to guide the treatment of a city full of people by the Board of Health. Ten guinea pigs were killed to determine what should be done with human beings who are bitten by dogs.

Tuberculosis will continue to interest the world till it

is abolished. Dr. Trudeau was aided to his successful treatment of the disease by animal experimentation. Six rabbits were injected and their cages placed out-of-doors; six were injected and placed in a light cellar. Proof of the virtue of the out-of-doors treatment was in part acquired in this way.

At this moment, in one of the city laboratories, an experiment is being made on guinea pigs that may determine to what extent cattle can transmit tubercular bacilli to human beings. That will settle the vexed question of infected milk. It may affect the future management of every dairy in the United States.

Those, then, are a few out of the thousand directions in which scientific knowledge is pushing for the benefit of the community and the race. To restrict animal experimentation is to restrict progress.

One of the two bills at Albany calls for public reports of all animal experiments to the State Commissioner of Health each six months or each year. That would mean the premature publication of near-discoveries. It will be remembered how Koch's laboratory was thronged and his work delayed, when a too speedy announcement was made of tuberculin. So here. If this bill passes, we shall have the laboratories besieged with the suffering, seeking the half-completed remedy.

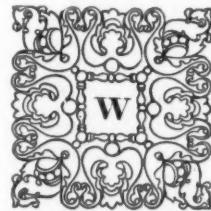
We give over our wife and children into the hands of specialists, surgeons, drug-administrants. Why should we begin to distrust them when they are perfecting their knowledge? Is it in any way wise to breed public distrust in them? Will a lack of confidence, forcibly expressed by an inspecting commission, add to the general welfare?

The present much exaggerated amount of suffering of animals under experimentation is the price of a progressive medicine and surgery, decreasing the death-rate, eliminating plagues and scourges, making health and longevity increasingly attainable.

Help from Savings

Postal Banks as Financial Aids

By SAMUEL E. MOFFETT



WHILE the advocates of the Aldrich and Fowler bills are deadlocked over the merits of their respective cures for a dyspeptic currency, it may be of interest to note the possibilities of relief in a postal savings bank system designed with that end in view. The fundamental vice of our present currency system is that the Government is doing a banking business without having any of a bank's facilities for taking care of its notes. Postal savings banks could be made to give it absolute control of the currency. If at any time the gold reserve began to diminish, and other signs of a redundant paper circulation appeared, a slight increase in the rate of interest on deposits would start currents of greenbacks trickling toward every post-office in the country, and the movement could be checked or accelerated as the public needs might require. By raising the rate still higher, the gold of the world could be laid under contribution. If, on the other hand, there were excessive revenues, with a congestion of cash in the Treasury and a stringency in the money market, a reduction in interest would set in motion withdrawals, which could be allowed to continue until normal conditions had been restored, and then could be stopped by fixing the rate at a point at which the withdrawals would be just balanced by new deposits.

Whatever policy the Government might adopt with regard to the currency, the postal savings banks would serve its purpose equally well. If it were desired to keep the greenbacks in circulation, the banks would give the Treasury absolute control of the volume of notes outstanding and would make it easy to maintain an adequate gold reserve. If it were thought best to retire them, the bank deposits would furnish the most easy, certain, and expeditious method of performing the operation. The greenbacks deposited could be canceled, in such quantities as seemed convenient, and in a short time there would be no more in circulation.

The American system of spasmodic bond issues is the clumsiest and most wasteful plan on which a government can have dealings with the money market. Under it we make loans when our credit is bad at rates which we must continue to pay when our credit becomes good. The more ample our revenues and the better our credit the more onerous are the terms we must offer to escape from the obligations incurred when we were in distress. As a rule we do not borrow money when we can get it at low rates, because we do not need it then. We borrow it when we are in a pinch, and the subsequent improvement in our credit means, not relief for the taxpayers, but increased profits for the owners of bonds. Before the resumption of specie payments we thought ourselves lucky to be able to float thirty-year four per cent bonds at par. A few years later we were buying back those same bonds at 129. In 1895 we sold similar securities at 104½, and within six months we should have had to pay 123 to get them back. We are still paying four per cent interest on a considerable part of that loan, at a time when we could easily sell two per cent bonds above par.

Such financiering would bankrupt a private corporation. In fiscal matters we reverse the ordinary commercial maxim—we sell in the cheapest and buy in the dearest market. Under President Garfield, Secretary Windom did take the step in advance of issuing obligations redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, but the lesson seems to have left little impression at Washington.

If we raised money by means of postal savings bank

deposits, the effects of a depression in the national credit would pass away with the cause. We could afford to offer six or seven or even ten per cent interest in the midst of a crisis, with the knowledge that we could cut down the rate as soon as normal conditions returned. In almost any possible circumstances four per cent would bring us all the money we could need, and unless we were at the beginning of a long war we could reduce that within six months. In the flush times of 1900 we were paying interest on the bulk of our bonded

debt on the basis of the national credit in the Slough of Despond of 1877 and 1878. We are still paying for the troubles of 1894 and 1895, and shall keep on paying for them until 1925, unless we commute the interest in advance into an enormous premium. Within four years after the resumption of specie payments we were able to float bonds at three per cent, although it had seemed doubtful just before whether we could find any takers at four. Soon afterward we were able to borrow at two per cent, and yet remained saddled with the obligation

to pay twice as much until last year, because we had found it necessary to borrow at that rate in 1877. The little rills of private thrift combine to fill the reservoir of public credit. We are almost the only great nation that entirely neglects this natural association, sacrificing at once the interests of the people, who need absolute security for their earnings, and of the Government, that often needs the use of those earnings and at such times has to obtain it on onerous terms from the capitalists who have been allowed to monopolize it.

Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy

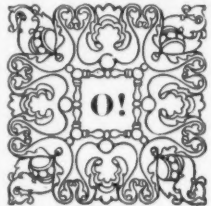
By HASHIMURA TOGO

XIX—Spring

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1908

To Editor of COLLIER WEEKLY which rains supreme for intelligence of editorial tipwriting,

DEAR SIR:—



SPRING have come! Where did it arrive from? is question for Japanese Boy. Do it arrive from Palm Beach of sunny climb, song-sing of nightinglory-bird, hypnotism of tropic mooners where poets is whacking musical liars in the middle of such nice weather? Do it arrive from ore the sea blew along by Rory Bory Alice & other mythology ladies of awfully gauze dressing which travel by zephyr to drop don't-for-get-me bud & other garden seeds on top of happy farmer? Ah no! it do not. Where do this Spring arrive from then, if not?

It arrive from Paris, thank you! Flower of Spring do not come to America by them poetical way I said. They are first noticed in New York by Hon. Custom Inspector who give American eye-wink when he see such many trunks of French extraction. He notice they are label "Handle by Care," so he open them carefully with an ax. From each divided trunk come explosion of rare beauty. Violet-color roses, rose-color violets, blue-color carnations, off-color daisies, lilies-of-valley in red, white & blue and sunflowers of 27 delicious varieties of sunset. That sad interior of Custom House, so often accustomed to shady gloom of dark & dingy Tariff, grow suddenly to joyful fire-alarm by them race-riot of color. All employees of them Custom House forget murdering thought of their cruel hearts and is instantly gentle by sight of them bouquet. They forget to do their duty on sliding scale. Their eyes is overdone for tear drop with sweet-heart thought of childhood. Numerous sighs is enjoyed while looking to them flowers, all hats is removed and for one moment of time that Custom House forget to think of Eternal Revenue of cigars, the patness of Jo-uncle Cannon and welcome to America by the Uneivil Service. Such is influence of Nature on savage persons.

Then come Easter and I am not responsible for what happen. Hon. Solomon, who was legally accustomed to 100 wives, was very suspicious about Spring when it come along from Paris, so he say with voice for all future layers of Husbands, "Consider the lilies how they cost!" When one Christian lady begin to consider the lilies in shop-window it is important for Christian Husband to consider something else with absent-minded expression.

IN Spring young American mind naturally turn to sport of baseball. Japanese Boy have found out how-do to get there to place where them National Sport is done. Walk some distance to suburbs of trolley when, all of a sudden, you will notice a sound. It is a very congregational lynch-law sound of numerous voices doing it all at once. Silence punctuates this. Then more of. "Why all this yell about, unless of mania?" I require to know from Hon. Police.

"San Francisco is in it and Oakland is outside of it," say Hon. Police with moustache. "San Francisco have made bat-hit and three gentlemen have arrive home."

"So happy to welcome travelers!" I deery. "Have them gentlemen been long absent for such publick banzai?"

"All over bean-farm," say Hon. Police. "They was all on bags," he say, "and two mans had died on first basso—"



"San Francisco have made bat-hit and three gentlemen have arrive home"

"I shall enjoy mourning for them heroes," I retort.

"—then Hon. Murphy acquire one base by high finance."

"How-so he possess this base?" is next question for me.

"He steal it," say Hon. Police with cigar.

I admire talents of that Hon. Murphy who can steal things while all publick make shout of applaud. With practise he would become very delicious Senator.

More loud yell of shouts is heard. I am an enthusiasm. What fierce harakiri of patriotism was going on to make them Americans so loud? Such sound of hates! Port Arthur was took with less noise than that. Therefore I must see about it.

I go to fence where ticket-hole demand 50c of price to see it.

"Why must Japanese Boy pay such price?" I renig.

"Because-so," say Ticketer, "Baseballing is National Sport. Therefore each patriot must pay them 50c for Campaign Fund to Hon. Cortelyou."

I admit myself to gate.

In seats around gallery all-America persons is settled in state of very hoarse condition. Downstairs on ground is 10 to 11 Baseballers engaged in doing so. I am scientifick about this Game which is finished by following rules:

One strong-arm gentleman called a Pitch is hired to throw. Another gentleman called a Stop is responsible for whatever that Hon. Pitch throw to him, so he protect himself from wounding by sofa-pillows which he wear on hands. Another gentleman called a Striker stand in front of that Stop and hold up club to fright off that Hon. Pitch from angry rage of throwing things. But it is useless. Hon. Pitch in hand hold one baseball of an unripe condition of hardness. He raise that arm lofty—then twist—O sudden!! He shoot them bullet-ball straight to breast of Hon. Stop. Hon. Striker swing club for vain effort. It is a miss & them deathly ball shoot Hon. Stop in gloves. "Struck once!" deery Hon. Emperor, a person which is there to gossip about it in loud voice.

"Why do Hon. Emperor demand Hon. Striker to struck when he have already did so?" I demand to know from one large German intelligence what set next by me.

"He is fanning himself outside," make that courteous foreigner for reply, so I prefer to understand.

Once more-time that Hon. Pitch prepare to enjoy some deathly agony. He hold that ball outside of twisted forearm, turn 1/2 beside himself, throw elbows away, give whirling salute of head, caress ankle with calf of leg, then up-air

—quickly shoot!! Ball journey to Hon. Stop with whizz, but before arriving there Hon. Striker see it with club. There is considerable knock-sound as club collide to ball which stops continuing in that direction and bounds up to air. Great excitement for all America! All spectacles in grand-stand deery, "O make sliding, Hon. Sir!" and many voices is seriously spoiled as Hon. Striker run with rapid heels from each base to next & all other Baseballers present endeavor to pull down that ball which is still in very high sky. But soon that ball return down and is bounded into hands of second basso sportsman who shoot it to Hon Stop just as Hon. Striker is sliding to fourth base by the seat of his stummick.

"Out!" deery Hon. Emperor, so Hon. Striker go set himself on back bench, which is deserving place for all heroes.

So many Strikers is brought up to do them clubbing acts during game that it become a monotony to Japanese Boy in a very soon time. But not-so it was to Americans who was fuller of Indiana of yells. Occasionally that large German intelligence what set next to me would say with voice, "Kill that Emperor!"

"Why should Hon. Emperor be executed?" I require for answer.

"I am not sure why-is," extort that German. "But it is courteous to demand his death occasionally."

"Is this Emperor such a sinful citizen?" I make note; but that Hon. German did not response because he was drowning his voice from one bottle of pop-soda for value of 5c.

I wait for very large hour to see death of this Hon. Emperor, but it did not occur as I seen. Too bad! I had very good seat to see from.

Baseballing is healthy game for Americans. It permits them to enjoy sunstroke in middle of patriotic sounds, it teach them a entirely courageous vocabulary and put 10,000,000,000,000 peanuts in circulation by each annual year. Japan must learn to do it. If all Japanese wishing to become heroes should go set in bleachers each afternoon-time it might change them from Yellow Peril to yelling section in short generation.

But warfare is a more agreeable way.

SPRING was discovered by Japanese several years before zero. Antique Japanese noblemen, when they seen sweet Irish-flowers blooming and acting fresh was suspicious that maybe it was sign of Spring but they did not say-so nothing about it, because laws was very just in them date. Hon. Bashu, celebrated for Japanese poetry, say:

"O Spring, Spring,
Thou art such gentle thing!"

Hon. Japanese Emperor read this song-sing and call Hon. Bashu to court-house and give him one chop-off by ax. "You are too original for to live," he say for remark.

Hon. Onion Jo, Japanese ranch-boy of Contra Costa County, recently enjoy one railway accident. His 2 footprints has been missing since then. So you will please forgive following Japanese sonnet he send me because he is a very weak patience in hospital:

Conversation Talked by Onion Jo with
One Foolish-Bird on Springtime Twigs

Told me in song-sing, tree-bird of April
Foolish,

Why do America Fleet
Travel so low-down in water-tight
Ocean?

Why-so
Is all symptoms of armor-belt missing
And why such cargo of weight?

"Twit! Twit!"
Response them animal in voice of Com-
mander Sims,

"Them Pacific Fleet travel deep-down
For very good reason.
Admiral Reuterdahl is in command of
it."

After which remark them tree-bird make
humoristick signals.

Told me in music, tree-bird of green
ideas.

Why do Hon. Forker of O-hio
Feel so just about Negro race?
Are he Senator from Brownsville
That he is dutifully obliged
To make them hurt sounds
When chocolate citizenship is insult?"

"Tut! Tut!"
Abjurgate them thoughtless Fowl,
"Hon. Forker have very scholarly brain-
thoughts;

He remind himself of poetry by Mother
Geese,

"Bah, bah, Black Vote,
Have you any pull?"
Hon. Forker is such Dark Horse now
That he enjoy complete eclipse, thank
you."

And them peculiar Chicken make knock-
ing noise with bill.

Told me in harmony, raving Tom-spar-
row,

Why did all patriotic persons
Make such elaborate hand-clasp
With red automobile
And other National emblems

When Hon. Eugene Schmitz
Broke jail?

What did he done in jail
To give him such cleanly reputation
In them few months?

"Cluck! Cluck!"
Modulate them demented species of
Duck,

"It is surprisingly useless to deposit
Hon. Grafters in jail.
Because for reason:

If a person is a great enough Graftor
To go jail,
Then he must be great enough Graftor
To get out.

San Francisco is excited about Local
Talent."

Thus saying it, them April Fool-
ish Bird

Make a noise like Emma Goldman
And flatter away
In direction of Boise City, Idaho.

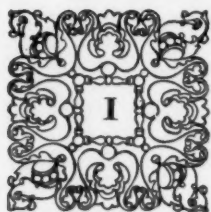
Hoping you are sufficiently dis-
courage,
Yours truly,
HASHIMURA TOGO.

S. P.—From daily print I see it
how one tame sculptor of Utah
have cut out one famous statue
called "Monument to Gulls." This
to be stood up in Salt Lake City.
Would not such a monument look
more sentimental in Wall Street?
I require no answer. H. T.

Behind the Scenes at Washington

Brief and Intimate Stories from the Nation's Capital

The Two Dictators of Congress



IN THE accompanying snapshot, Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich are *not* laughing at the common people. Nor are they laughing at the Congressmen and Senators who vote as they dictate. These statesmen are laughing because the dictator of the House and the dictator of the Senate have been caught, side by side, in the open.

Incidentally, Aldrich's power is waning. Last session he boasted that he would carry his amendment de-

tan's disfavor by opening the letters. But Mohammed Ali Bey demurred. Starting on another tack, it was decided that Secretary Root should recall his note to Mohammed Ali Bey advising him not to present the letter recalling Chékib Bey. This would restore the *status quo*. The new envoy could then present both letters to President Roosevelt, who, on breaking the seals, would hand back to the diplomat the one not needed.

Thus was Mohammed Ali Bey spared from the wrath of the Sultan, and the diplomatic skill of President Roosevelt's Secretary of State satisfactorily demonstrated.

The Depew Brand of Diplomacy

SENATOR DEPEW was leaving the White House after a call on President Roosevelt. The little feminine member of the Kankakee Tourist Association had made vain efforts to get past Major Leffler, watchdog of the President's private office. She saw the Senator from New York, unctuous and smiling as always.

"Ah, Senator, you're the very man I am looking for!" exultingly cried the lady. "You must introduce me to the President."

"But I don't remember ever having met you, madam," protested the Senator, with hand uplifted in a deprecatory gesture.

"Don't remember me, Senator Depew!" exclaimed the lady. "Why, I met you when you spoke at Amsterdam, New York."

"Ah," mused Mr. Depew, "Amsterdam-m-m. Let me see now. That was forty-six years ago. Impossible; you were not born then."

And with a courtly bow Chauncey disappeared behind one of his broadest smiles.

One Way to Make Sure of a Caddie

"CHARLEY" LANDIS, a Congressman from Indiana, once upon a time made himself very unpopular with the wives and the daughters of officials of the executive branch of the Government. Carriages are provided for many administrative officers. Landis asserted that a procession of such carriages would reach from the White House to the Capitol. But it wasn't the number of conveyances to which he objected so much as it was their use by the female members of the families of officials, who would go calling at the expense of Government hay and oats.

Plunkett of Tammany Hall would call this "honest graft," perhaps as he would likewise term the use of colored messengers in the Government service as house butlers and servants. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong, of the Shaw régime, saved a portion of his salary by this method, but it was not original with him, nor has the practise died out.

A new form of the utilization of human utilities subsidized by the Government has come to light. Certain justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who are addicted to the game of golf, make it a practise to use their colored messengers as caddies. Perchance Senator Foraker, who has fought so nobly for the negro in the Brownsville matter, will turn his attention to this unique scheme of salary-saving.

A Popular Rich Congressman

WILLIAM BROWN MCKINLEY has represented the Nineteenth Congressional District of Illinois for but one Congress. In that time, however, he has earned the chairmanship of an important committee, and has served through one campaign as the treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee. This advancement is not due entirely to the close personal friendship which exists between him and Speaker Cannon. He is one of the most popular members in the House; honest, frank, with gracious manners and pleasing address, and so unassuming that one warms up to him instinctively, and loses sight of the fact that he is perhaps the wealthiest member of the House of Representatives. This fortune he made himself in the banking business and in the development of interurban trolley lines in Illinois. Speaking one day about the type of men to be found in the Senate and House, Mr. McKinley said:

"All my life was spent in business. I went to the University of Illinois from the time I was thirteen 'til I was fifteen, and then my uncle started in to make a banker of me. I never met public men except in a casual way. I did not come to know them at all. Somehow, I looked on them as a totally different order of men from those with whom I had been associating. I guess I sort of put them upon a pedestal. Well, when at last I came down here, and got acquainted, I found out, after all, they were just critters."



Victor Murdock of Wichita, the red-haired Representative in Congress from the Eighth Kansas District

A Congressman-Editor's Epigram

VICTOR MURDOCK, an editor and the son of an editor, has learned much about the House of Representatives during the four years in which he has represented the people of the Wichita, Kansas, district. Being asked why it was that a majority could always be found to support the autocracy of the House—Speaker Cannon, Dalzell, and Sherman—Mr. Murdock made reply:

"Politics does make rabbits of us all."

John Wesley Gaines, the Crusader

POSSIBLY it will surprise some people to learn that the man who started the Government's war on the Tobacco Trust is John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee. It is the fashion to speak lightly of Mr. Gaines—a fashion which he has justified in part by his too light and frequent utterances in the House of Representatives. But a man may err in a way like this, and at the same time be the discoverer of important truth or champion of a good cause. Mr. Gaines wrote first to Attorney-General Knox; but got no satisfaction. He tried to get the grand jury to dig into the evidence at Nashville; but the United States District Attorney did not seem inspired by Mr. Knox to cooperate. Then Mr. Gaines talked with Roosevelt, who wrote a note to Mr. Moody—who had meantime succeeded Knox—and the Department of Justice moved. Since then \$80,000 has been spent in gathering evidence, and the bill for a receiver has been filed. Mr. Gaines feels that he has been vindicated.

The Sort of Indian He Was

HERE is a story "on" President Roosevelt. The incident occurred about the time the greater part of the population of Oklahoma was in Washington lobbying for offices in the new State. One day a citizen of the prospective "new star" called on the President and made an earnest representation in behalf of the claims of one of the applicants for Federal office. He impressed the President very favorably. He was not only able and eloquent, but there was something about his appearance that struck the President forcibly. His hair was long and luxuriant. He wore it combed back from his brow much after the style of a "medicine show" Indian. He was slim and lithe, and his complexion was swarthy. After he left the White House the President expressed a desire to know to what tribe of Indians his visitor belonged. Governor Frantz found him later at the hotel, and approached him delicately.

"You have made a profound impression on the President," said the Governor, "and we are thinking of presenting your name for one of the Federal offices, but there is a little piece of information that is desired. I trust the question will not be offensive, but from what tribe of Indians are you descended?"

The long-haired man paused a moment in a brown study, and then roared with laughter.

"Why, that question is not offensive," he replied. "You may tell the President that I belong to a political tribe in southern Indiana known as the Lawrence County Indians. I have scalped and been scalped in many a hard-fought political battle. I moved to Indian Territory three years ago from southern Indiana. I guess I had better get a hair-cut."



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (at the left) and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich leaving the Capitol

signed to render the denatured alcohol bill ineffective. He was beaten, forty-seven votes to sixteen.

There seems to be no diminution in the power of Speaker Cannon, however. When the Sixtieth Congress was organized, but one voice on the Republican side was raised against the autocratic sway of the Speaker and the Committee on Rules. Praise be to Representative Cooper of Wisconsin!

The Turkish Minister's Plight

MOHAMMED ALI BEY, the new Turkish Minister to the United States, arrived at Washington recently, bearing on his person two sealed letters addressed to President Roosevelt and the germ of a pretty diplomatic complication. One of the letters introduced the new diplomat to the President and commended him; the other recalled Chékib Bey, his predecessor.

Chékib Bey came to Washington five years ago with credentials addressed to President McKinley, of whose assassination the Sultan had not heard. The Sultan is constitutionally averse to hearing of the assassination of rulers, and the average Turkish diplomat is slow to break news of that character to him officially. So it was that Chékib Bey put off indefinitely the ordeal of calling on the Sultan to rewrite the letters and accredit him to the Roosevelt Administration.

Upon his arrival, Mohammed Ali Bey applied to the State Department to arrange for the presentation of the two letters. But back came a note, advising him that Chékib Bey had never been received as Minister from Turkey to the United States. He was informed that the presentation of the letter of recall would, therefore, be superfluous. Great excitement stirred the Turkish diplomat's breast. He rushed off to the State Department, bearing in one hand Secretary Root's letter, and in the other the two communications from the Sultan. He was told that one letter was to be presented to the President and the other withheld. Mohammed Ali Bey couldn't quite comprehend.

"You see," Secretary Root explained, "we have never had Chékib Bey, therefore we can not return him. Naturally, it is useless to ask us to return him."

But that did not relieve the embarrassment of Mohammed Ali Bey. Both letters from the Sultan were sealed, and he didn't know which to throw away, as he dared not break the seals on either. Secretary Root offered to relieve his perturbation and invite the Sul-



Mohammed Ali Bey

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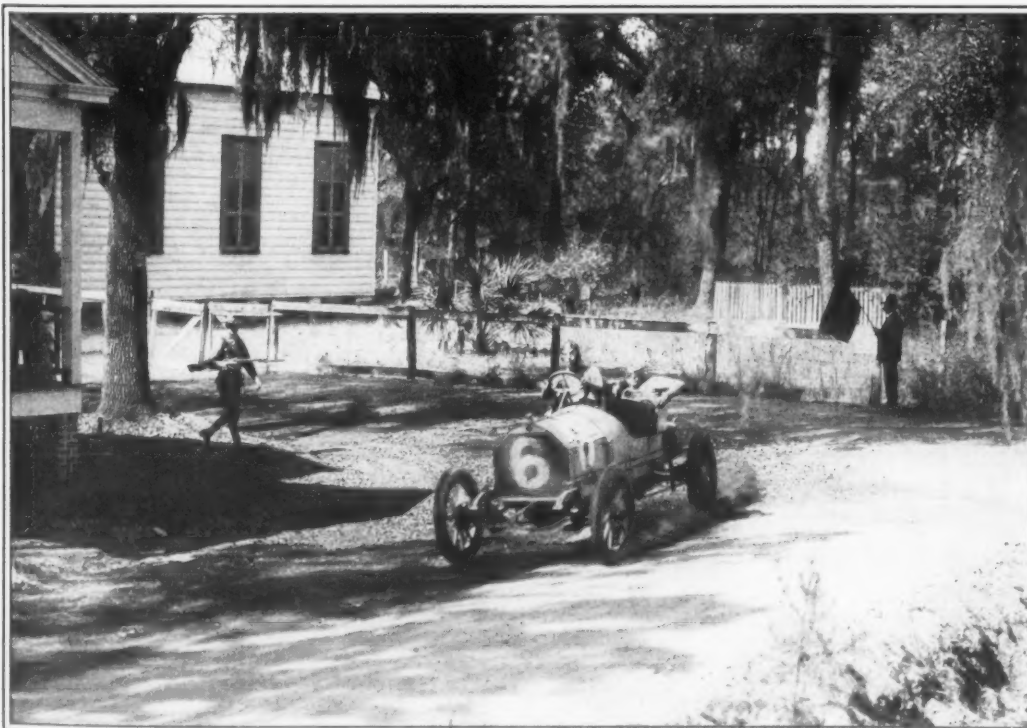
Republican Congressional Committee. This advancement is not due entirely to the close personal friendship which exists between him and Speaker Cannon. He is one of the most popular members in the House; honest, frank, with gracious manners and pleasing address, and so unassuming that one warms up to him instinctively, and loses sight of the fact that he is perhaps the wealthiest member of the House of Representatives. This fortune he made himself in the banking business and in the development of interurban trolley lines in Illinois. Speaking one day about the type of men to be found in the Senate and House, Mr. McKinley said:



Secretary Taft at a recent review of the troops at Fort Myer, Va., being photographed by a moving-picture machine



A Chinese float in the Washington's Birthday floral parade at Honolulu



Winner of the 342-mile stock-car race at Savannah, Ga., March 19, rounding "Isle of Hope" curve. The course was policed by State militia. The race was won by a 50-horse-power Italian car in 6 hours and 21 minutes

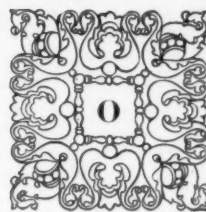
What the World is Doing

A Record of Current Events

Edited by

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT

The President's Program



ONE of the shortest and soberest messages that President Roosevelt has ever sent to Congress is also one of the most fertile. It contains a condensed summary of the measures which, in the President's opinion, Congress ought to pass in the few remaining weeks of the present session. The first is a child-labor law for the District of Columbia, to serve as a model for the entire nation. The next is an employers' liability law, drawn to meet the views of the Supreme Court, together with an act recognizing on behalf of the Government a similar responsibility toward its own employees.

The President believes that something should be done to check the abuse of injunctions in labor disputes. He urges financial legislation, but does not recommend any particular measure, except that he advises the creation of postal savings banks, not only for the benefit of wage-workers and other people of small means, but as "a valuable adjunct to our whole financial system." He notifies Congress that the time has come to prepare for a revision of the tariff, and that provision should be made at the present session for the collection of such material as would enable the next Congress to act immediately after it comes into existence. But one tariff change, he thinks, ought to be made forthwith. For the protection of the forests, wood pulp should be put upon the free list, with a corresponding reduction in the duty upon paper made from wood pulp when it comes from any country that does not subject it to an export duty. He appeals for the creation of a permanent Waterways Commission, with all needed powers, in recognition of the fact that "the subject of the conservation of our national resources, with which this commission deals, is literally vital for the future of the nation." In connection with this point the President gives notice that he will veto any bill giving away water powers without a time limit and without reserving the right to make a proper charge for the privilege.

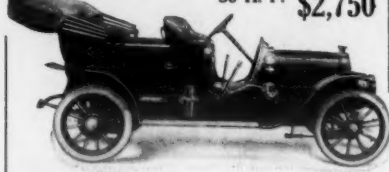
Most significant of all is the President's advice about trusts and combinations. He thinks that there is urgent need of amending the Interstate Commerce Law and the Anti-Trust Law so that railroads may have the right to make traffic agreements, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and so that innocent combinations may not be prohibited. He suggests that the line between good and wicked trusts may be conveniently drawn by requiring every contract in restraint of trade to be filed at Washington, with power in some executive department to forbid its execution. He would have especial favor shown to combinations of farmers and working men, and would encourage just and fair trade agreements between employers and employees. He would permit both workers and capitalists to promote their interests by concerted action in trade disputes, but insists that "nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law."

Canada's Budget

FOR the twelfth time Canada's national accounts have been made up by Finance Minister Fielding. The figures tell a remarkable tale of national growth. The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, was estimated at \$96,500,000 and the expenditures at \$110,000,000. After allowing for the sinking fund there will be a net addition of \$12,000,000 to the debt. But this is due entirely to the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway, which has absorbed \$17,750,000 during the year.

The demands of the railway have been mounting from year to year. Beginning with \$6,249 in 1904, it swallowed \$778,491 in 1905, \$1,841,269 in 1906, \$5,537,867 in 1907, and \$17,750,000 in 1908, making about \$26,000,000 in four years. All these outlays put together are expected to be surpassed in 1909, when it is believed the road will call for no less than \$30,000,000. At the same time the Government admits that the revenues are likely to shrink. Instead of the \$96,500,000 of 1908, they are likely to be less, rather than more, than \$90,000,000. Moreover, the Government will have to stand the loss from the collapse of the Quebec Bridge, amounting to over \$5,000,000, and

The Pope-Hartford for 1908
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it will have to rebuild the structure at a cost which it is unable to forecast. Thus the country may be prepared to see a deficit of \$30,000,000 in the fiscal year just beginning.

On the other hand, the Government was able to make an extremely favorable showing with regard to the Intercolonial Railway. That once vicious white elephant, which used to ravage the crops of taxation, is now so tame that it eats out of the Finance Minister's hand. It had a surplus last year of \$218,079. And while the national debt is increasing, the increase is very small in comparison with the growth in the population and resources of the country. Although the Laurier Administration has been in power for about eleven years, during which it has spent \$127,000,000 on capital and special accounts, it has added only \$5,174,427 to the public debt. But for the exceptional expenditures on the Transcontinental Railway there would have been no increase at all, but a very considerable surplus. As it is, the debt, which stood at \$49.09 per capita in 1891, was only \$42.84 per capita in 1907.

The Finance Minister promised the country a rest from tariff legislation, believing that the present tariff was a good instrument for the business interests to work with. The excise taxes on tobacco would be readjusted without increase. Although the Canadian banking and currency system has been looked upon with envy on the American side of the line, recent events have shown that it is still capable of improvement, and Mr. Fielding proposes to authorize a new issue of emergency currency during the crop-moving period, beginning probably in October. This is to be limited to fifteen per cent of the combined and paid-up capital of the banks, and the noteholders are to be protected by a proper deposit in the guaranty fund.

Asiatic Discord

Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans at odds

MR. D. W. STEVENS, late foreign adviser to the Emperor of Korea, was shot and seriously wounded on March 23 at San Francisco by an enraged Korean, after an attack the previous evening by four others of the same nationality, because he had spoken favorably of Japanese rule in Korea. The rage of the Chinese against Japan on account of the *Tatsu Maru* incident has led to a boycott of Japanese goods, and Japan has appealed to the Chinese Government to stop it. It might be imagined from the name of the "Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Exclusion League" on our Pacific Coast that these three races formed one united body of invaders, but they appear to be no more a happy family than any three nationalities of Europe.

The Fleet to Japan

It is to be a frolic all around the world

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S despatch to President Penna, telling him that as far as Brazil was concerned the vessels of the American fleet were not warships, but messengers of good-will, may now be repeated to the Emperor of Japan. The acceptance of the Australian invitation for the fleet to call at Melbourne and Sydney on its way back to the Atlantic created rather a delicate situation in our Japanese relations. However friendly the purpose of the voyage might be on our part, there could be no doubt that the Australian welcome to the fleet would be in a measure an anti-Japanese demonstration. The program of the cruise from Australia to the Philippines and thence to Europe was freely described in some quarters as a snub to Japan. But the Mikado's Government has turned this danger to good relations into a new bond of friendship by a wise and daring stroke of diplomacy. It has extended a cordial official invitation for the fleet to visit Japan, and the invitation has been accepted with equal heartiness.

In his note to the Secretary of State, Ambassador Takahira said that the Imperial Government was "sincerely anxious to be afforded an opportunity to cordially welcome that magnificent fleet and to give an enthusiastic expression to the sentiment of friendship and admiration invariably entertained by the people of Japan toward the people of the United States." He added that such a visit would have a reassuring effect "upon the traditional relations of good understanding and mutual sympathy which so happily exist between the two nations." The American answer, delivered on the same day, expressed the President's appreciation of "this evidence of the hearty good-will of the Japanese nation," and gave assurances that the American Government would take peculiar pleasure in accepting the invitation "because of the long-existing and unbroken friendship between the two countries, and the sincere regard of the American people for the people of Japan."

The fleet left Hampton Roads "ready for a fight or a frolic." It has been frolic all the way so far, and Japan's cordial advances make it certain that the character of the festivities will remain unchanged all the way home. Already China has put in a bid for a share in the circuit of joy.

Labor Showing its Teeth

A new complication in this year's politics

A DELEGATION representing eighty-seven labor unions and farmers' organizations and headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has served an ultimatum on Congress in the form of a long memorial. This document, which was presented to Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon on March 19, protests against "the indifference, if not actual hostility, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests." It demands immediate action for relief from "the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country"—a crisis brought about, in the opinion of the memorialists, "by the application by the Supreme Court of the United States of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to the workers, both organized and in their individual capacity." Mr. Gompers and his associates do not hesitate to criticize the courts, which they charge with "an utter disregard for the real intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in the exercise of their normal activities." They find "something ominous in the ironic manner in which the courts guarantee to workers:

"The right to be maimed and killed without liability to the employer.
"The right to be discharged for belonging to a union.
"The right to work as many hours as employers please and under any conditions which they may impose."

The memorial, therefore, urges Congress to join in the creation of a public sentiment that will "confine the judiciary to its proper function, which is certainly not that of placing a construction upon a law the very opposite of the plain intent of Congress, thus rendering worthless even the very moderate efforts which Congress has so far put forth to define the status of the most

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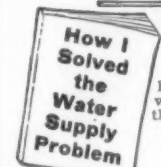
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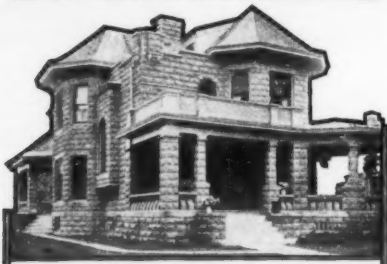
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The particular things that the lawmakers can do at this time to satisfy labor are, first, to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law so that it will not apply to associations not organized for profit and without capital stock, or to combinations among farmers or horticulturists with a view to increasing the prices of their own products; second, to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions; third, to pass a constitutional employers' liability bill, and, fourth, to extend the application of the Eight-Hour Law to all Government employees and also to those working for contractors and subcontractors on Government jobs.

Both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Fairbanks received the labor propositions with respectful caution. The Vice-President promised to have the memorial brought to the attention of the Senate at the earliest possible moment, and expressed the hope that Congress would give the subject the attention its importance demanded, to the end that right and justice might be done. The Speaker encouraged the hope that an employers' liability law would be passed, but objected to the proposed amendments to the Sherman law, and gave no further assurances on these and the other matters than that they would be considered by the proper committees of the House.

Pensions up Again

And the top nowhere in sight

THE country has begun to climb another long hill of pension expenditures, just at the time when it had accustomed itself to the belief that it was about to see a rapid decline. The Pension Appropriation Bill passed by the House authorizes the expenditure of \$150,869,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909—forty-four years after the close of the Civil War. This is the greatest outlay since 1893, and with that single exception the greatest in our history. In 1893 we spent \$161,774,372 for pensions, owing to the enormous expansion of the roll caused by the Dependent Pension Act of 1890; but in all the other years, from 1892 to 1908 inclusive, the outlays have ranged between \$141,000,000 and \$149,000,000. Now they are on the up grade again. The Service Pension Act of 1907 and the Widows' Pension Act of 1908 are only the beginning. "The Halls of Congress should be no place for obstructionists or reactionaries as to pension legislation," exclaimed the Hon. Jay F. Laning of Ohio while the appropriation bill was pending. "We should all be 'boosters' instead of 'knockers' in the matter of passing all these special bills that are just. . . . I think that for pensions we should sever the golden strings of the Government purse with the scissors of liberality."

The fact that death is carrying away the veterans of the Civil War at the rate of over thirty thousand a year makes no difference in the pension roll. England is paying pensions for services rendered over two hundred years ago, and the American pension roll is rapidly becoming hereditary. Already its cost far exceeds all the civil and miscellaneous expenditures which the Government has to meet from taxation.

Death for Orchard

But the Court adds a recommendation to mercy

HARRY ORCHARD, the murderer of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, was sentenced to death by Judge Fremont Wood at Caldwell, Idaho, March 18. Steunenberg was only one of nineteen men whom Orchard had killed, according to his own confession, and he had committed a variety of other crimes. He had said in his testimony against Haywood that he had received no promise of immunity, that he fully expected to hang, and was reconciled to his fate. In imposing sentence, Judge Wood expressed his belief that the prisoner had acted in good faith in making his disclosures, and that he "testified fully and fairly to the whole truth, withholding nothing that was material and declaring nothing which had not actually taken place." In view of this fact the court suggested that the Board of Pardons should consider the case, with a view to commuting Orchard's sentence to imprisonment. The date of the execution was fixed for May 25, which gave ample time for action by the Pardon Board. Orchard repeated his assertion that no promise of immunity had been made to him, and said that Judge Wood's declaration of belief in his truthfulness had made him happier than if he had been allowed to go free.

The Referendum in Ohio

Popular legislation's greatest advance

OHIO is the latest State to experiment with the referendum. The Legislature has passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution providing for a popular vote on measures enacted, vetoed, or repealed. To secure a referendum on a new law passed by the Legislature a petition must be signed by five per cent of the number of voters taking part in the last preceding election. Ten per cent of the voters are required in the case of measures vetoed or repealed. The petitions must have signatures in a majority of all the Congressional districts of the State. A clear majority of all those voting at the election, and not merely of those voting upon a particular proposition, is required for a decision. The amendment had gone over to the House from the Senate in a much more radical form, and the friends of popular legislation were greatly disappointed by the changes made in it by the lower branch, but they determined to accept what they could get.

If this amendment shall be adopted Ohio will be not only the most populous State, but the most populous political division of the world, to adopt the principle of direct legislation. It has over a third more inhabitants than Switzerland, the original home of the system, and nearly ten times as many as either Oregon or South Dakota, the pioneers in its American application on a State-wide scale. Its successful operation there would be a fact of which the whole country could not fail to take notice.

There is no State in which the need for some such form of popular control is more urgent than in Ohio. Political bosses there have a way of forgetting the existence of the people when they are making laws. Had it been possible to demand a referendum they would hardly have ventured even to attempt such an outrage as the mutilation of all the city charters in the State in order to cripple Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland, and if they had attempted it they certainly could not have carried it through. In Oregon the people voted on eleven different propositions at the last general election, accepting eight and rejecting three. There the referendum is used together with the initiative for carrying progressive measures. In Ohio its principal use would probably be to prevent the success of jobs.

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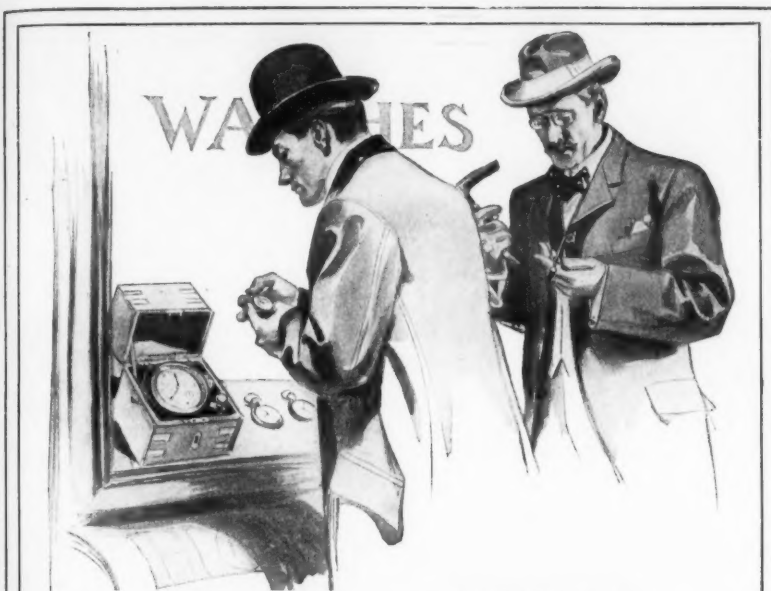
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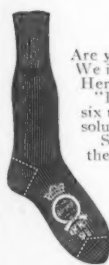
matter of science: of workmanship. The HOWARD was the first American watch (1842); it has held first place for sixty-six years and has been finer every year.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. If you have any difficulty in finding it, write to us for the name of one who can supply you. The price of each HOWARD watch—from the 17-jewel, 14K Gold filled cases (guaranteed for 25 years) at \$35, to the 23-jewel, extra heavy 14K Gold cases at \$150—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached. Find the right jeweler in your locality and ask him to show you a HOWARD—learn why it is more highly regarded than any other watch and why there is distinction in carrying it.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. A—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

These Sox Insured



Are your socks insured? We insure "Holeproof" Sox.

Here is our guarantee—"If 'Holeproof' Sox get holes in six months, we will replace them absolutely free of charge."

Some manufacturers "guarantee" their socks and then make them so

12—weights medium and light—and colors black, light and dark tan, pearl gray and navy blue.

You can buy from your dealer or direct from us, and the price is always \$2.00 for a box of six pairs.

Cut out this ad, pin to it Two Dollars for each box of socks desired (remit in any convenient way), specify the size you

Holeproof Sox



cheap they can afford to replace every pair and still make handsome profits.

If we had to replace many "Holeproof" Sox we would be out of business in a year.

We have been making—and guaranteeing—"Holeproof" Sox for ten years (we are the original makers of "guaranteed socks") and have grown from nothing to one of the largest sock-knitting concerns in the world.

As "Holeproof" Sox do not wear out in six months, and are whole at the end of that time, they are then better than the average run of socks that wear out in a few weeks.

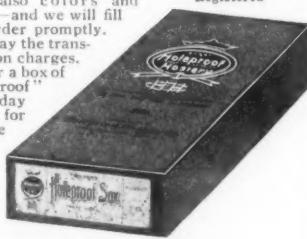
"Holeproof" Sox are sold only in boxes containing six pairs of a single size—assorted colors or all one color, as you prefer. Sizes are 9½ to

wish—also colors and weight—and we will fill your order promptly.

We pay the transportation charges.

Order a box of "Holeproof" Sox today and ask for our little book,

"How to Make Your Feet Happy."



Holeproof Hosiery Company, 72 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities and towns in the United States who have each saved from \$5 to \$40 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range on

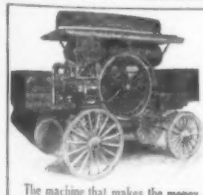
360 DAYS APPROVAL

direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No stove or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

Send Postal For Catalog No. 176

and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.



The man who owns a mechanical cleaning wagon makes money
\$3000.00 CAN BE MADE

This year, next year and the years thereafter, cleaning houses by our patented machinery, by energetic, competent men, with a capital of \$2500.00 and upwards. Over 300 operators in as many towns in the United States. We make the most efficient stationary systems for residences, hotels, office buildings, etc.

We own the patents and are prosecuting all infringers. Write for catalog. **GENERAL COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM MACHINERY COMPANY**
4461 Dept. C, Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin

THE NEW CAPE MAY

A stupendous work has been in progress at Cape May for four years. Taking a section of salt flats, five hundred acres in area, the land-makers have literally turned it bottom-side up and spread it over six hundred acres of salt marshes. Two purposes have been accomplished. A land-locked harbor of five hundred acres, thirty-five feet in depth has been made, and a city-site covering six hundred acres has been raised on a tidal marsh to a maximum grade of eighteen feet of solid ground. This work is finished and the city is being laid out. The Government, recognizing the value of the harbor, has appropriated a million and a half dollars to connect it by a navigable channel to deep water, and this construction is about to begin.

In a central location on the new site a magnificent hotel has been erected. It is six stories high, built of brick, stone, and steel, and absolutely fireproof. It contains 350 chambers and 150 baths, supplying hot and cold fresh and salt water. The newest hotels of the world have been studied for suggestions as to the construction, equipment, and furnishing of this house, and the best of all have been utilized. It is complete in every detail.

The Hotel Cape May will open April 11th, 1908, and remain open during the year, and thus the exceptional charms of Cape May as an all-year-round resort may be enjoyed through the medium of a completely-appointed city hotel on the very brink of the ocean.

BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE



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in which you can find instantly any desired passage in the plays and poems.

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A complete one in each volume explaining every difficult, doubtful or obsolete word.

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One for the general reader and a supplementary set for students.

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These give a condensed story of each play in clear and interesting prose.

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which furnish the equivalent of a college course of Shakespearean study.

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by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, Thomas Spencer Baynes and Richard Grant White.

The Booklovers Edition is now pretty generally known to the reading public, and its merits have caused it to be accepted as the most satisfactory edition of Shakespeare yet prepared for general use. Every set purchased was bought after careful and intelligent examination of the books—the kind of examination we offer to you now. The defects in the greater part of these damaged volumes are so trivial that most publishers would trust to their passing unnoticed. It is in accordance with our system, however, to forestall possible criticism, and we are offering the books at a sweeping cut in price—a cut which more than offsets any trifling discoloration or slight signs of handling. You may never be able to duplicate this opportunity.

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OUR catalogue shows 50 styles of pony vehicles and harnesses. "Eagle" pony vehicles are built for hard, constant use; have all the style of the finest full-sized traps. Moderate in price. Write today for catalogue and the name of the dealer in your city who sells them. If we have no dealer there, we will sell you direct. Address: The Eagle Carriage Co., 1302 Court St., Cincinnati

The Cash in Escrow

(Continued from page 19)

money and too many tainted friends. You've been mighty neglectful of me lately, William."

"I'm going to be awful good to you now," he promised.

"Yes, I think you are," she agreed. "The only doctor that can fix you up, William, is your wife, and she's going to charge you a stiff price."

He looked at her with troubled eyes, and he reviewed the situation with troubled mind.

"I'll pay it," he said.

THE next afternoon Mrs. William Hargan called at the office of John Heath, and Heath made all haste to receive her when he learned that she was waiting. The Hargan case had been very much on Heath's mind ever since the previous day, and the best he had been able to do was to evolve one or two unpromising schemes that were then being worked out in detail. Wherefore, he hoped that Mrs. Hargan's unexpected call might portend something of advantage.

"William's better," she announced. "I thought you'd like to know."

"Yes, indeed," he said, and his face showed how cheering he found the news. "I've been quite anxious about him."

"I thought so," she remarked. The words were innocent, but there was something in the tone that made him give her a quick, sharp glance. "He'll be all right in a day or so," she added.

"I'm glad of that," he said. "I'd like to see him—"

"It won't do you any good," she interrupted quickly. Again there was something disquieting in the tone, and this time in the words as well. He tried to read her face, but it was impassive. "There's been a great change in him," she said.

"Indeed?" He was feeling his way now.

"Yes, a great change," she went on. "He's going to break with some of his old associates, so he don't much care how much of a fuss they make."

Heath said nothing this time, preferring to wait until he got his bearings a little more certainly, but he could not wholly conceal his anxiety.

"He's going away," she said. "This don't seem to be a good place for him, and he's going to make a fresh start where there won't be any temptations."

Heath was still groping, although a harrowing possibility occurred to him.

"It was a most extraordinary case," he remarked significantly, "both as to the suddenness of the attack and the quickness of the recovery. What seemed to be the trouble with him?"

"He had something on his mind."

"What was it?"

"Money."

Heath found that Mrs. Hargan was looking him squarely in the eyes, and he was conscious of the fact that she fully understood the situation.

"What is he going to do about it?" he asked.

"He has given it to me," she replied.

"But he can't do that!" he exclaimed, startled into a protest. "An insane man can't make a transfer of anything."

"Who is going to question it in this case?" she asked.

Heath did not reply; instead, after a moment of anxious reflection, he asked another question.

"What are you going to do with it?" was his inquiry.

"I have already contributed it to the Anti-Graft Committee," she said.

Heath almost jumped out of his chair. The Anti-Graft Committee—the organization that had a little list of aldermen and others who would bear watching; that already had made some trouble; that had been withheld from more searching investigations and more aggressive action only by lack of funds! The money of himself and his associates contributed for the purpose of hunting themselves down! It was incredible.

"Not all of it!" he said, with as much outward calmness as his inward perturbation would permit.

"Every cent of it," she returned.

It required a great effort, but he spoke evenly and with an assumption of jocularity.

"It should give the Anti-Graft Committee great power," he remarked.

"That's what I thought," she said, "but it is more to me that I have redeemed my husband."

* * *

From Rio to Punta Arenas

(Continued from page 13)

were looking for us and we were expecting them. At 11.15 A. M. the wireless of the flagship snapped into the air a message that reads like this on the signal books:

"TO REAR-ADMIRAL OLIVA—Fleet eight o'clock latitude 35° 35' S., longitude 52° 40' W., steaming S. 31° W., magnetic, speed ten knots. EVANS."

Two hours later we sent him our position again, and in a few minutes we had this answer:

"TO REAR-ADMIRAL EVANS—The commander of the San Martin division of the Argentine navy salutes Rear-Admiral Evans, his officers and men, and transmits to him the position of the Argentine division ordered to meet him as by dead reckoning latitude 36° 56' S., longitude 53° 41' W. HIPOLITA OLIVA."

Polite sea talk and more latitudinal and longitudinal talk followed. The Argentine division missed its guess a little so far as concerned paying us the honors Rear-Admiral Oliva had in mind on the 26th. That evening he came up with the *Culgoa* and the *Yankton* in the rear of the fleet.

But the next morning at eight there was an impressive ceremony—a sea ceremony pure and simple—one unique in naval history. Past our fleet, which fell into single column with the Argentine colors flying, steamed four cruisers at fourteen knots, eight hundred yards apart, their distances rigidly kept, their sailors and our sailors manning the rails, and the saluting guns burning the proper amount of black powder for the occasion. When their flagship was abreast of ours the four Argentines turned at right angles to our course, and we watched them on their homeward course to the westward until they were hulls down.

Without a word spoken from deck to deck we had shaken hands and paid and returned official calls and wished each other joy through the wireless. Admiral Oliva said it would give him great pleasure to transmit any despatches from Admiral Evans, and Admiral Evans, while thanking Admiral Oliva most heartily for the graceful honor done his fleet and wishing him a pleasant cruise, begged that Rear-Admiral Oliva would transmit to Washington word that we were all well and proceeding to our destination in the Pacific. Rear-Admiral Oliva was only too pleased to do so, and extended his good wishes, for which we thanked him—which was all that we saw of the Argentine Republic.

We liked the trim look and the snappy seamanship of the San Martin division, and we like the Argentine climate. If it has given us colds on top of the heat-stroke of Rio de Janeiro, not the climate but our course is in fault. The weather is that of a northern voyage in our own summer. In the fireroom a fireman hung up a clipping of "Winter Cruises to the Orient" with the penciled comment: "For further particulars apply to the Brooklyn Navy Yard." At times the sea has been rough and the sky overcast. On other days we have had the bracing sunlight of Labrador, chilled at intervals as if by the proximity of icebergs, while the sea has been so calm that from the bow you could see beneath the surface the curving prow of the *Connecticut*, which was the forward point of our great fleet carrying our power into the unfamiliar seas of the South Atlantic.

Which is poetry, and poetry has no part in the daily Morris-tube work in preparation for target practise or in the work of the navigator who has steered a straight course from Rio to Cape Virgin at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, which is now in sight.

THE STORY of BANKING BY MAIL

and the reasons why this favorably known bank pays

4 Per Cent Interest

are graphically told in this new book which we have just published. It will be sent free to any one interested in the subject. Please ask for Book "B"

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Write Me A Postal for a Price

Say—Quote me prices on your Split Hickory Vehicles. That's all you need to do. I will send you free my big 1908 Split Hickory Vehicle Book. It is bigger and better this year than ever before, and contains photographs of over 125 Split Hickory Vehicles—also photographs of a full line high-grade Harness. I will quote you direct prices from my factory which will save you from 30% to 50% on High-Grade Split Hickory Buggies.

I Sell Direct to You on 30 Days' Free Trial

Split Hickory Vehicles are guaranteed for two years. This is my 1908 Split Hickory Rubber Tired Runabout. Has more exclusive features than any other Runabout on the market—40% more. All Split Hickory Vehicles are made to order, giving you choice of finish and other options. Write me a postal today. Now, while you think about it.

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filled with that famous 3-in-One oil for only 10c. This special offer covers a limited number of cans and is solely to introduce 3-in-One to new people. The can or the oil alone is worth 10c. If you have never tried 3-in-One for lubricating any mechanism, cleaning and polishing furniture, preventing rust on any metal surface, do it now. Wrap a dime in a piece of paper and mail to Three In One Oil Co., 46 Broadway, New York City. By return you get the can Full of 3-in-One

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Cadets will enjoy a week's cruise on the Great Lakes, from Chicago to Buffalo and return. For illustrated catalog address

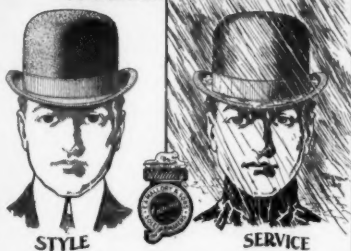
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The Mallory Cravenette Hat
is DOUBLY Guaranteed

The name of Mallory, since 1823, has stood for the best in men's hatwear—honest materials, best workmanship, and styles that are accepted as standards.

Besides this guarantee of excellence, the Mallory Cravenette Hat has what no other hat can have—the quality of being *weather-proof* from the Cravenette process. This makes a Mallory stay new in spite of all kinds of weather.

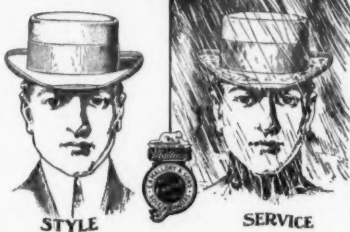
Derbies and Soft Hats, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

We send free, upon request, an illustrated booklet of hat styles for 1908.

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
Established 1823
113 Astor Place, Cor. Broadway, New York
Factory: Danbury, Conn.

Mallory Cravenette Hats

Weather Proof



The Mallory Cravenette Hat
is DOUBLY Guaranteed

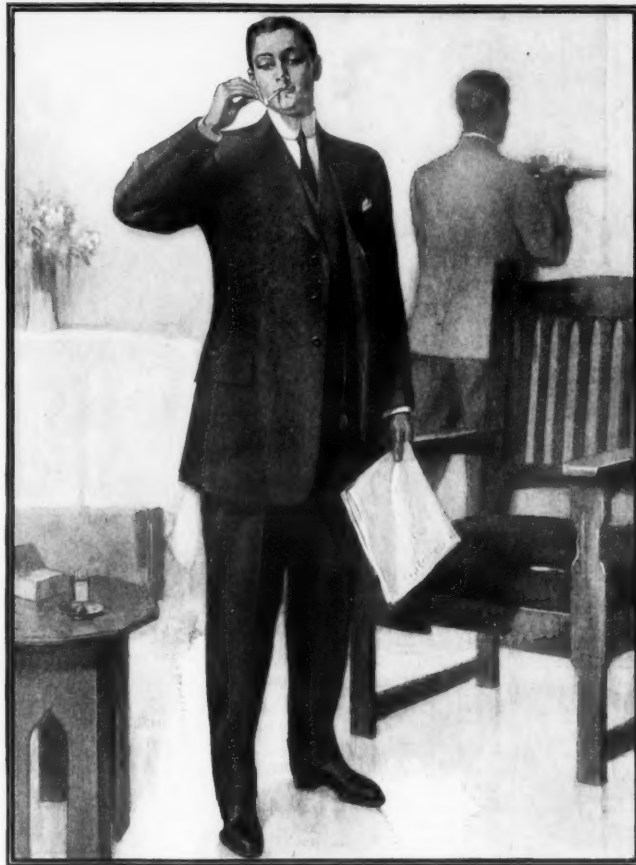
The **character** that well-dressed men admire in Mallory Cravenette Hats is the result of skillful **original designing** that can be imitated but never duplicated.

They are made of the finest hat materials, and none but the most skilled labor ever touches them. Besides this, they offer what no other hat can offer—the quality of being *weather-proof*. The wonderful Cravenetting process that makes them so is exclusive with Mallory.

Derbies and Soft Hats, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

We send free, upon request, an illustrated booklet of hat styles for 1908.

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
Established 1823
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Factory: Danbury, Conn.



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The Spring Style Book shows them; sent for six cents.

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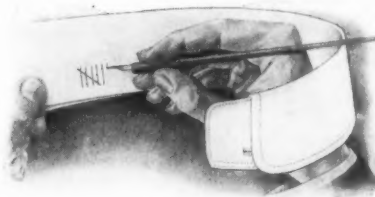
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"How Many Trips to the Laundry?"

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of sound material and proper strength-
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Equally conclusive is the test for
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If your Furnisher should be an exception he
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We will mail two collars, any style, any size, on
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Youth's Sizes, too



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1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seed 15c.

Total, \$1.00

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To a Party—By C. W. F—S

By George Fitch



WITH earnest zest I've smiled my best;
I've given banquets eight or ten.
But you are chill, though I'm a-thrill—
What can you see in fleshy men?

I've shaken hands with herds and bands;
I've jarred my boozeless regimen.
Yet you flit by with careless eye—
What can you see in fleshy men?

I've traveled, too, myself—a few;
I've speeched again and yet again.
You must have heard, yet there's no word—
What can you see in fleshy men?

I burn to serve with dauntless nerve,
With heart and head and facile pen.
Yet you forget we ever met—
What CAN you see in fleshy men?



The Instinct to Contest the Race

By Gilson Gardner

THE miracle of individuality, which does not perish with the individual's passing, distinguishes Kansas Sunflower corn. Experiments conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, by Professors Ten Eyck and Shoemith, show conclusively that of this species "the individuality of certain ears can be utilized in the improvement of a particular breed or variety." For, after four years of successive tests, it has been demonstrated that the high character of this one particular sort "traces back to two original mother-ears." These ears did not show any great preeminence in themselves. They were not peculiar in their size or quality, but they had what only the growing of several successive generations could disclose—the power to contribute to their offspring certain qualities of yield, of early ripening, of resistance to disease and frost, which made the offspring of these ears preeminent by four hundred per cent above the other ears of corn. In all breeding work this phenomenon is sometimes noted. The American trotting horse goes back to Messenger—not himself a great performer, but endowed with Abrahamic power to sire a race of trotting colts preeminent in all the world. Many running horses have been employed in efforts to produce a competing strain of trotters, but the blood of Messenger stands above them all. So, in the race of wheat, Minnesota Number 169 became the parent of a progeny which added from one to two extra bushels to the acre. The "Wealthy" seedling of Peter Gideon furnished apples to all the Northwest States—trees which would stand the long northern winter, and ripen before the early fall. That parent seed—one of ten thousand planted by old Peter—had a character which was worth a million dollars in its potential yield; it had what the race-horse Messenger had, "the instinct to contest the race."

Relying on Uncle Joe

From the "Wall Street Journal":

"WASHINGTON—The various anti-Wall Street measures introduced by members of Congress for the purpose of regulating speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange and the cotton and grain exchanges of the country are likely to receive short shrift at the hands of Speaker Cannon. Fortunately for the interests of the exchanges, Speaker Cannon, who is from Illinois, has a full appreciation of the meaning of the Chicago Board to his State and the farming interests of the West. He also understands better than many others the true relation between Wall Street and the rest of the country. . . . Representatives of the exchanges are relying more upon Speaker Cannon's exercise of his discretionary power to prevent the passage of many drastic bills which seek to tax or embarrass grain and stock exchanges than upon anything else. Speaker Cannon is quoted by one as saying that there were twenty thousand fool bills down at the Capitol end of Pennsylvania Avenue, but that they would not go through as long as he was 'on deck.'"

Who Signed This Contract?

From the "Wall Street Journal":

"Washington seems to be the source of the bull gossip, just as it was the centre of pessimism a week ago. Boiled down, the rumors take the form of a sufficiently definite understanding whereby the Street makes its usual contribution to campaign expenses and in return receives legislative protection. This is regarded as a bull argument by most people."

The Fleet Passing Through Magellan Straits

(See frontispiece, page 8.)

THE drawing by Mr. Reuter Dahl represents the sixteen ships passing through Crooked Reach in Magellan Straits, making the turn in the channel, which, on account of its crookedness, is considered the most dangerous spot in the entire Straits. The ship to the left is the Chilean cruiser *Chacabuco*, which accompanied the fleet to Valparaiso. The leading ship is the *Connecticut*, flying the guide flag; in her wake came the three others of the first division. The ship making the turn at the extreme right of the drawing is the *Georgia*; masked behind the first four ships are the *New Jersey*, *Rhode Island*, and *Virginia*. Admiral Thomas's ship, the *Minnesota*, is leading his division of four ships, and flanked on each side of them are Hetch Cone's destroyers. Admiral Sperry's flagship, the *Alabama*, headed the old-timers, and the three auxiliaries came at the end of the procession. The black squalls did not appear; instead the sun shone merrily as the clouds opened, and the navigation proved no more difficult than coming up the Hudson. The white of the battleship's sides glistened, the clouds threw long shadows over the tide-swept waters, and the snow and the ice on the top of the mountains lay in green on the ragged peaks. The passing tramp steamers slowed down and wondered, and respectfully dipped their colors to the Yankee armada. Steaming under the shadows of the great mountains, their summits hidden under the clouds and their barren sides streaked with glaciers a thousand years old, our sixteen ships—the new masters of the Pacific—looked like so many pearl buttons on a gray carpet. The fleet made the Straits from Sandy Point to Cape Pillar from midnight to sunset, and made it in true sailor style, but that night the sixteen navigators thanked their stars, and turned in glad that the thing was over.



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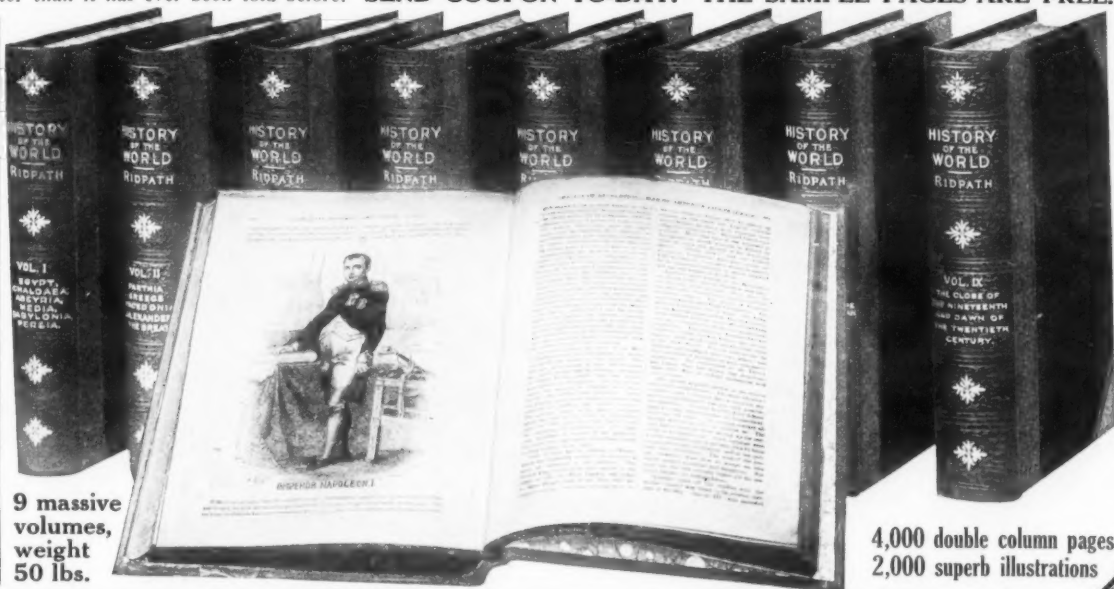
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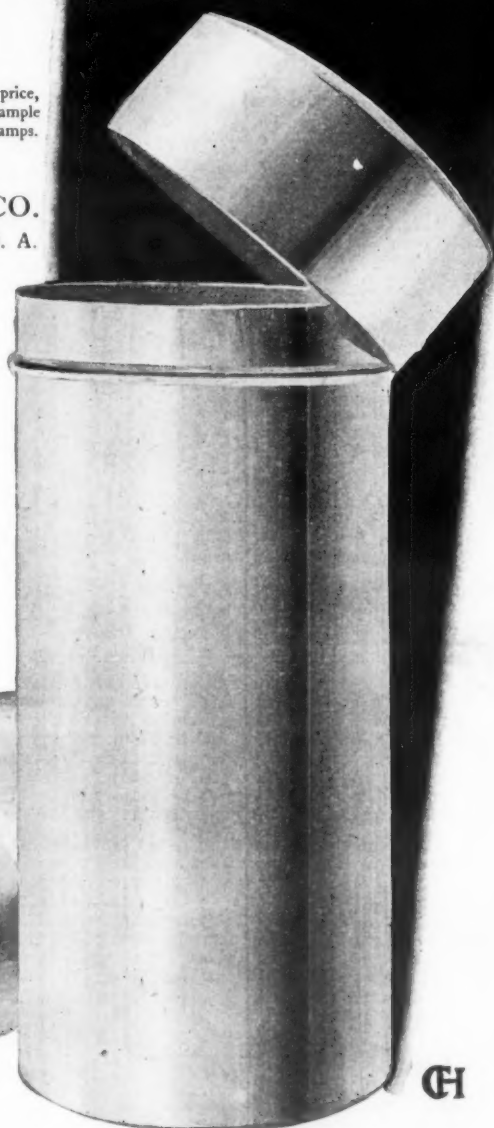
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